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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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"TWICE BLESS'D."

OUR British bard's description of "Mercy" will most appropriately and most gracefully introduce to notice the subject of the observations which follow. It illustrates with inimitable felicity one of those characteristics of the Christian scheme, which to overlook, in connexion with our present argument, were impossible.

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

Christianity is distinguished by a noble disinterestedness—a fulness of generosity. It addresses itself to want, not to worth. It gives—gives freely—gives with a kindliness all its own. Its one avowed object in this world is "to do good and to communicate." Like a delicious air, laden with spicy scents, it makes its presence felt by the pleasures it awakens. Soft, sweet, insinuating, and withal most potent, it comes to human hearts to imbue them, if may be, with something of its own divinity; and, by penetrating them with its own spiritualising influences, to purify and gladden them. There is about it all the witchery of love. Unasked and unexpected, it originally sped its flight earthward to seek out moral wretchedness and to relieve it. Its usual bearing is in exquisite harmony with its mission. With light step, and in unassuming attire, it approaches the abode of sick and sorrowing humanity; gently lifts the latch of our dilapidated nature; speaks pityingly and in soothing accents; and, having surprised the fainting and guilt-ridden spirit into peace and hope by a kiss of forgiveness, smilingly opens its store of inestimable blessings, and bids us welcome to the best.

Christianity seeks to train its disciples to a close imitation of the same princely generosity. Reversing all preceding decisions, and condensing its philosophy into an axiomatic sentence, it teaches us that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Of this higher order of happiness, the world had, theretofore, but dim and shadowy apprehensions. Visions of it there had occasionally been. Here and there, minds of ethereal mould, looking forth from the depths of reflection, had caught glimpses of it as, like a spirit from the world of light, it moved across their path. But it had not embodied itself in language, nor had it been formally vested with authority. It had no abiding dwelling-place on earth. Men looked upon it as a truant from a more glorious sphere, which, if it might pay brief visits to this lower scene, could not remain here and sustain itself in the very atmosphere of selfishness and sin. Christianity, however, has given it a *status* in our world—bids her disciples to recognise it, and to familiarise themselves with its nature and habits. Dropping the figure in which we have clothed this truth, and letting the idea stand forth in its own simple and unadorned beauty, we remark that we are prompted by the religion of Christ, to find our happiness in seeking that of others—and from it we learn the secret, that the way to find life is by losing it; or, in other words, that true enjoyment is secured by dispensing enjoyment to all within our reach.

We need scarcely point out the direct bearing of the preceding observations upon the matter now under discussion. It had been easy enough to have superseded human instrumentality in the promulgation and diffusion of revealed truth. It had been still easier, employing that, to have framed the institutions which it was designed to work, upon a system which should exclude all voluntary effort. Men might have been placed, in reference to this matter, under a stringent arrangement which would have divinely authorised the forcible application of their temporal property to provide the means of instructing them in their spiritual interests. It might have been ordered—and surely, in an affair so momentous, would have been ordered, if voluntarism be a fond delusion—that no room should remain upon the surface of scripture upon which human doubt could set its foot; and the rulers of this world might have been commissioned, in terms which none could mistake, to treat their subjects with a stern but benevolent decision of policy, and to compel them to furnish, out of their earthly substance, the means of their own religious instruction.

And yet, all the arrangements of Christianity

look the other way. The instincts it implants are, for the most part, instincts which seek gratification in philanthropic enterprise, not in tame and uninquisitive submission to established rule. The maintenance of religious institutions by the sole virtue of willinghood, opens up a wide field for the exercise of the kindly and generous emotions, and for the cultivation of that order of happiness which identifies itself with giving in preference to receiving. Whence come these tendencies, and whither go they, if Christianity is to be upheld, wisely and legitimately, by compulsory provision? How is it that, in as far as this system of truth prevails, it uniformly generates the desire of imparting truth to others? How are we to account for the fact that the very highest and most refined of all our enjoyments are but the blossom of this disposition—the delicate and beauteous petal of this aptness to do good? If Christianity never meant to sustain itself by such means, here would seem to be an elaborately contrived apparatus, not only without an adequate object, but in opposition to the object designed to be carried out.

As it teaches its disciples to give—to give freely—so the blessings Christianity ensures to man are such as can only be given. The moral changes which it effects, and which constitute its noblest results, can only be introduced to man through the porch of his own will. He—the inhabitant within—must, after all, unbar the door to the truth we set down before it. But if, overlooking all the laws of human nature, we rudely seize his cart, and break down his gates, or gap his hedges, under pretence that we cannot get truth to his door without thus setting social morality aside, is it likely that we shall succeed in obtaining for our *protégé* a favourable admission? Is it by such means we can hope to gain the ear of conscience? Are such methods the most likely to disarm prejudice? Does not the first process go far to render all that should follow obscure, if not unintelligible? In dispensing a system of suasion, ought our first step to be one which admits of no choice? The compulsory principle is an invading army which advances under colour of a benevolent concern for human civilisation—an army whose professions are first heard from the lips of the foraging party which has preceded it in search of subsistence. If the good intended by establishments be the good of the irreligious, we might sooner prevail with them to accept it as the gift of our own benevolent sympathies than as the fruit of a forced bargain in which we have played the lion's part. It is not esteemed a gracious act to spoil our neighbour that with the proceeds of our violence we may pay the doctor for attempting a cure of his disease.

At all events, it will not be denied that between Christianity and the voluntary system there is entire agreement in relation to this matter. *To give* is the characteristic of both—to give, not to take—to solicit from others the reception of a boon, not to demand from them payment for what they do not esteem such. The principle is nothing more nor less than generosity carried into the spiritual world; and, like mercy, it is "twice bless'd."

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

It is truly observed by a writer in the recent number of the *Eclectic Review*—"Manifold and most significant are the symptoms that the great question of church and state will speedily become the question of our times, not only in our own country, but on the continent." To this testimony may be added that of the *Semur*, the organ of the evangelical party in Paris. In referring, in their last number, to the great secession that has just been consummated in Scotland, they say—

"We are approaching a revolution as complete as any of those which have agitated the age, not less necessary than they were, and which will make the circuit of Europe—the rupture of the arrangements between the church and the state. We have for twelve years planted this standard, and we do not repent of it. Facts are coming to the aid of our principles; but it is of still more importance, that principles should come to the aid of the facts. In France, this great example of the presbyterian church of Scotland will not be lost. It will be understood, that a doctrine must henceforth be treated as a serious matter, which can elsewhere thus realise itself in act. Forms of worship not endowed by the state will no longer, we may hope, appear to MM. Barthe and Marten a chimera which needs only be denied in order to prevent its existing; and conscientious, but timid men, who have not the courage to look separation in the face, will understand, as the Duke de Broglie said, that it may become a duty. This occurrence comes at its proper hour. Following

upon the various events which have for the last two months given so lively an impulse to all religious questions, it indicates better than all the rest, the object to be aimed at, and the true issue of a great social problem."

Indeed, the prominence into which recent public events have served to raise the question of ecclesiastical establishments is most remarkable. Two years ago, in urging the adoption of vigorous measures for putting an end to the state church upon the dissenting body, we met with nothing but disregard or misrepresentation. We were branded as impracticable and inexperienced zealots, and the great body of dissenters showed an indifference upon the subject which no remonstrances were able to shake off. Since that time, however, the cause of religious equality has received an impetus by circumstances that have arisen both within and without the established church. Within, the genuine principles of church-of-Englandism—for most of the doctrines put forward of late by the Puseyite party may be found imbedded in the canons and articles of the church—have been resuscitated, and have assumed a form that has not only frightened dissenters, but has also alarmed a large number of zealous churchmen. Without, the whole body of nonconformists has been roused from lethargy into active exertion by Sir James Graham's Factories bill. The agitation which has followed upon the introduction of this measure has brought out in still stronger colours the character and intentions of the established church, and the determination of our rulers to place her in that position which, by our present constitution, she is entitled to hold with respect to the religious education of the people. Dissenters now know exactly their own position with respect to the hierarchy. They must at length feel that, despite all the esteem they set upon their religious freedom, they are nothing more than a tolerated body—a body whose liberty both the state and the church will as long as they dare, keep under the most cruel curtail. In a word, they begin to understand their real position. They now feel that, after all, a church establishment is no theoretical grievance—a "mere abstraction"—but a positive evil, during the existence of which their liberty can never be safe. The convictions which had been spreading among the whole nonconforming body, as to the pernicious consequences of a church establishment, seem to have been made permanent by this crowning insult to their rights and feelings, so that no sentiments have been so warmly applauded at the numerous meetings which have been held throughout the country as those which have had reference to the necessity of severing the connexion between church and state. Nor has the awakening of the press to the importance of the subject been less rapid than the public. The extracts which from time to time we have given from the provincial newspapers, selected, as they have been, not as unique specimens, but as evidence of the general feeling; the more moderate tone of the whig press, sometimes even going to the extent of concurrence with our principles—affords additional proof that this subject is likely, before long, to become the question of the day.

If we turn to Scotland we find the work of disruption already commenced, and the established church virtually destroyed. All the piety, all the talent, all the energy that lately existed within her bosom, and that, have alone been able hitherto to maintain her against assaults from without, have departed from her midst, and left a defenceless wreck which the first advancing tide of public opinion will assuredly break in pieces.

And lastly, almost simultaneously with this great event in Scotland, the question of a state church has assumed an aspect of prominent, if not of pre-eminent importance among the many grievances of which Ireland has reason to complain. As in the sister country the position of the state church is more anomalous than nearer home, so much the greater an evil has it become—so great, indeed that persons favourable to the English establishment do not hesitate to advocate the separation of church and state for Ireland. Thus, in parliament, Mr S. Crawford and Mr Sheil, Mr Roebuck and Mr C. Buller—among the press the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Sun*, the *Spectator* and the *Examiner*—all unite in denouncing the church establishment in that country as an insult to Ireland, a badge of conquest, and an evil that ought to be speedily removed.

It thus happens that this momentous question

has become a foremost, and in one instance, an absorbing topic of public attention in the three kingdoms. The struggle with priestism in all its various forms seems fairly set in. Providence seems to point out the duty of every man who would see religion separated from the trammels of secular alliance. It has hitherto been urged as an excuse for inaction by the leaders of dissenters, that the time had not come for waging war with ecclesiastical establishments. That plea cannot, in the face of these concurrent events, be now urged with any show of decency. The Factories bill, and the other measures in embryo, may or may not be carried; but whether they are or not, there the cankerous evil remains, eating at the root of our liberties—dishonouring the name of Christianity—retarding the progress of true religion. Would religious men put an end to Puseyism, let them seek for the dissolution of the unholy alliance between church and state. The great motive which lies at the basis of all these attempts to revive the mummeries of Rome would then no longer exist. The matter, however, needs no argument. Those who know the truth are under a heavy responsibility to make it known.

CHURCH RATES AT BRIDPORT.—The property seized from various inhabitants of this town for non-payment of church rates was sold on Saturday, the 27th ult., Mr J. Corwick, one of the churchwardens, being auctioneer. The articles, which included leather, candles, frying pans, kettles, lard, &c., realised but a trifle more than half their value; the bidders being mostly confined to a few of the auctioneer's friends, who had the opportunity of letting them make good bargains. The estimated value of the property was £29 12s. 8d., which sold for £15 11s. 9d. A handbill has been circulated in the town, detailing the facts and the names of the "recusant" parties. It is probable another such exhibition of Mother Church's Christian forbearance will take place before long—more summonses having been served for non-payment of the iniquitous rate.

LADY HEWLEY'S CHARITY.—The new trustees appointed by the Master in Chancery, and whose selection has been approved, on appeal, by the Vice-chancellor, are as follow:—Mr J. Wilson (1), of Highbury-place, a member of the Inner Temple; Mr J. Chapman (1), of Leeds; Mr J. Hodgson (1), of Woodlands, Halifax; Mr J. Lonsdale (2), of Carlisle; Mr R. Barbour (2), of Manchester; Mr J. Finlay (3), of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr J. Ross (3), of Carlisle. The following are also appointed as sub-trustees or managers:—The Rev. James Parsons (1), of York, independent minister; Mr J. Bowden (1), of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant; Mr J. P. Pritchett (1), of York, architect; the Rev. L. Ralph (2), of Liverpool; the Rev. C. Thompson (3), of Tynemouth; Mr T. Fair (3), of Frenchfield, in Cumberland; and the Rev. J. Pringle (3), of Newcastle. The figure annexed to each name signifies the religious sect which each party will represent in the trust. The figure 1 denotes the independents; 2, members of the church of Scotland; 3, members of the secession church of Scotland.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE STATE CHURCH.—A correspondent in Norfolk says:—As it regards the church establishment, I am (and I may say almost all the methodists in the county of Norfolk are, and though I have an extensive acquaintance with them in several different circuits, I believe I may say that to my certain knowledge there is not one of my Norfolk methodist friends that I know to be anything else but) a reformer. In fact, I think a state religion ought to be done away, and everybody support their own. The parsons are doing all they can to uproot methodism; and it is my decided opinion—one that I come to according to the best of my judgment—that they are doing more harm than good: so that we are not only paying men to do nothing, but to do injury to the cause of God. They keep the people from going where they would get good.—*Wesleyan Chronicle*.

STATE CHURCH STATISTICS.—Falsehood and exaggeration in matters of public interest seldom remain long undetected. The charges of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, and the extracts from the "got up" report of the National Education society, which went to prove that dissenters were the grand promoters of sedition, are thus answered by the Rev. J. Gwyther of Manchester, in a letter to Mr Stowell in the *Manchester Times*. Speaking of the late strike, he says:—

"It is not my object or intention to deny that in the late outbreak, involving, as it did, the whole manufacturing districts in confusion, any of the dissenters were implicated. It would have been wonderful indeed had it been so. All I assert, and which I mean to prove, is that a comparatively small number of them had to do with the riots, and that for one dissenter (taking all the sects, of whatever name), so implicated, there were more than double the number of those belonging to the church of England. In proof of which allow me to direct your attention to the following facts regarding persons tried for participation in the late riots. The table is compiled from authentic sources: the chaplain of Kirkdale gaol has supplied the facts in reference to those tried at Liverpool; the chaplain of the Preston house of correction has given the statement with regard to Preston; and the New Bailey register has afforded the information presented as to Manchester.

TABLE showing the religious denominations of persons tried in connexion with the late outbreak in Manchester, Preston, and Liverpool:—

	No religion, or unknown	Church	Catholics	Dissenters	Total of all sects
Manchester...	53	68	4	45	170
Preston....	4	79	11	23	117
Liverpool....	9	66	39	24	139
Totals...	66	213	54	92	425

"Dissenters.—Methodists, 59; baptists, 9; Swedenborgians, 6; ranters, 4; presbyterians, 4; independents, 4; Calvinistics, 3; quakers, 2; unitarians, 2; total, 92. Here the church has one half of the whole number—more than two to one in proportion to all classes of dissenters, including the different kinds of methodists, and very nearly two-thirds as many as the dissenters and the catholics together. The slightest comment is unnecessary, and, indeed, would weaken the impression which this table must produce on every candid mind."

THE FOUNTAIN OF "RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE."—It is a fact that in Oxford, which may be called a town exclusively engaged in the manufacture of churchmen, there is, perhaps, more practical infidelity than in any other town of its population in the kingdom; and its politics are either the narrowest torism or the wildest liberalism. And it is no less worthy of note, that female prostitution and general vice is there found to a degree not known in towns where wealthy idlers are more rare, and industrious employment for rich and poor more common. There is at present an attempt made by the tradesmen not dependent on the university to have the colleges rated for the relief of the poor. This attempt is resisted by the trustees of the college funds. But the other party persists in the justice of their effort. They say they are legally and morally justified; legally, because the colleges are not exempted from assessment; morally, because the town is heavily burdened with old servants of the university, for whom no provision is made, and illegitimate children with their mothers, girls from the rural districts, who come here and are seduced and deserted by the collegians.—*One who has Whistled at the Plough, in the Morning Chronicle*.

PROGRESS OF PUSEYISM.—(From a Correspondent).—At the consecration of St Paul's church, Wilton place, which took place on Tuesday, an incident occurred which excited very general remark. A few minutes previous to the commencement of the services of the day, and just before the Bishop of London entered the church, in which a congregation of at least two thousand persons had assembled, the Rev. Mr Beaufort and another gentleman walked up to the altar in their white robes and round hats, upon which the Dean (of Carlisle) ordered them to take off their hats. "Who are you?" was the response. "I am the rector of the parish," said the Dean. Upon this they explained that Dr Hook had ordered the hats to be kept on, but, out of courtesy to him, they would take off their hats, and did so accordingly.—*Morning Chronicle*.

PUSEY AND PUSEYISM.—In the *Morning Chronicle* for Friday there appeared an interesting account of a visit to Oxford at the time when Dr Pusey's late sermon was preached, written by their well-known correspondent, "One who has whistled at the plough," from which we take the following extract:—

"About an hour before the time of service, students and others were moving in small parties of three and four, and five and six, towards Christ Church college. In fifteen minutes afterwards I passed through the magnificent quadrangle and entered the cathedral, and found almost every seat occupied. A few forms in one of the side aisles were still empty, and on one of them I sat down. During the next fifteen minutes many people entered and proceeded to reserved seats, or halted in the open spaces, there to stand. Among the latter were many students in their gowns, several elegantly-dressed ladies (perhaps some of those who come from London and elsewhere, and esteem it a high privilege to tread on the same stones of the pavement on which they see the doctor tread, or are told he has trodden on; who gaze for hours upon the window of the room in which he is supposed to be sitting; and who crowd upon his steps that they may even touch the hem of his garment); these, with a mixture of ordinary town's people, filled up all standing room, and waited with seeming patience and resignation.

"I turned my eyes towards the door, as in that direction all other eyes and faces near me were turned, and saw one or two official persons opening a way of approach down the aisle by where I was sitting. Immediately following them came Dr Pusey, wearing a gown, or robe of some other name, half black and half red; his head lowered until his chin rested on his breast, and his feet moving at a pace solemnly slow. He appeared to be of short stature, five feet four or five inches high, and somewhere between fifty and sixty years of age. Perhaps he is not so old. Perhaps the austere self-denial which he is said to exercise had fastened on him marks which, in other faces, are accepted as the indices of years. But whether so old or not, his thin features, seen through a shriveled skin, bare and brown, contrasted forcibly with the full-fed, rosy faces of most of the other doctors of divinity present. I do not recollect to have ever seen a head, in the lower part of its fabric, so insubstantial, with a brow so full, so lofty, so dome-like, as Dr Pusey's, save that of a hand-loom weaver, locally known in my native country as "Sandy Doughty, of Pinkerton hill."

"Dr Pusey has no remarkable development of the reflective faculties, as seen phrenologically, nor as heard in his discourse of yesterday, nor, so far as I can discover, as shown in his literary productions. But, phrenologically, he is strong in the higher regions of the brain—in veneration, hope, wonder, ideality, and so on. The earnestness of his manner of preaching carries to his hearers the belief that his mind feels his doctrines to be truth, and the largely developed regions of wonder and veneration so visible to the eye will leave no one who sees him at liberty to doubt that he is under the influence of those sentiments.

"The doctor read a prayer. It began by invoking a blessing on 'our sovereign lady Queen Victoria,' on 'his Royal Highness the Prince Albert,' on 'his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales,' on 'her Royal Highness Victoria Princess Royal,' on 'her Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide,' and on all the other members of the royal family. Having gone through these illustrious personages, it proceeded to 'his Grace Arthur Duke of Wellington, chancellor of the university of Oxford;' it included the vice-chancellor, all the heads of colleges, fellows and scholars—it included the archbishops, the bishops, and all the clergy, their ranks duly

specified—it included the ministers of state, the 'great council of parliament,' and all magistrates—it invoked the blessing of 'prosperity and peace to God's holy catholic church, and especially this portion of it.' It blessed God for giving unto them the founders and benefactors of the university, and particularised by name 'King Henry the Eighth;' and, having expressed a hope concerning them, much in the way that I have understood 'prayers for the dead' to be uttered (though by the lowliness of the doctor's voice at that passage, I am not certain as to each word), the Lord's prayer was read, to which the people, or some of them, said 'Amen!' and thus came to a brief end the only prayer of the day; and these were the only subjects included in it.

"Dr Pusey next read out his text. It was, Matthew, xxvi, and 28, 'For this is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.' He opened his discourse by remarks on the 'divine love,' much in the way as preachers usually preach on such a text. The first of his sentiments which I observed as in any way peculiar to himself, were not doctrinal but circumstantial. Speaking of the 'holy joy' that the Christian feels in the contemplation of this divine love, he said, 'Would that we could at all times live under its influence, rather than hold vain disputations on the question of whether some of us have spoken too much of it or too little. Would that at all seasons of holy rejoicing, and especially at this season of Easter, we could rejoice under the divine love rather than question each other's knowledge of it; rather than seek to fathom that which is unfathomable!'

"The Dr very soon arrived at a point, which I believe has been the main subject of dispute between the Roman catholic church, on one side, and protestants of all denominations on the other, namely, the doctrine of transubstantiation. He did not use that word. Well known as that word is, he used plainer words. * * * He referred to the opinions of St Andrew, for the enforcement of the real presence; and several times he quoted St Chrysostom and other saints. Only once, so far as I could observe, did he quote the scripture."

SUSPENSION OF DR PUSEY FOR HERESY.—It is just announced that the Vice-chancellor has communicated to Dr Pusey his suspension from preaching before the university for two years; this decision must have the greater weight from the extreme deliberation which has preceded it. The members of the board were greatly embarrassed by the magnitude of the subject with which they have had to deal; they have felt the truth of the assurance which Dr Pusey gave to the Bishop of Oxford nearly two years since—namely, that "it is too late for any mere check." Doctrinally, the board was divided, and each member made a separate report to the Vice-chancellor, upon whom the responsibility of a final decision was thrown. Dr Pusey has addressed a protest to the Vice-chancellor, of which the following is a copy:—

"PROTEST."

"MR VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You will be assured that the following protest, which I feel it my duty to the church to deliver, is written with entire respect for your office, and without any imputation upon yourself individually.

"I have stated to you, on different occasions, as opportunity offered, that I was at a loss to conceive what in my sermon could be construed into discordance with the formularies of our church; I have requested you to adopt that alternative in the statutes, which allows the accused a hearing; I have again and again requested that definite propositions, which were thought to be at variance with our formularies, should, according to the alternative in the statute, be proposed to me; I have declared repeatedly my entire assent *ex animo* to all the doctrinal statements of our church on this subject, and have, as far as I had opportunity, declared my sincere and entire consent to them individually; I have ground to think, that, as no propositions out of my sermon have been exhibited to me as at variance with the doctrine of our church, so neither can they, but that I have been condemned either on a mistaken construction of my words, founded upon the doctrinal opinions of my judges, or on grounds distinct from the formularies of our church.

"Under these circumstances, since the statute manifestly contemplates certain grave and definite instances of contrariety or discordance from the formularies of our church, I feel it my duty to protest against the late sentence against me as unconstitutional as well as unjust.

"I remain, Mr Vice-chancellor, your humble servant,

"Ch. Ch. June 2, 1843.

E. B. PUSEY."

We have not space for a line of remark upon this protest; but it is impossible not to remember, while reading it, the relentless course pursued by Dr Pusey and his party toward Dr Hampden; who in vain demanded "a hearing," or that "propositions" out of his works should be fairly adduced against him.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

THE FACTORIES BILL AND THE STATE CHURCH.

ON Thursday evening a numerous attended meeting was held in Islington Green chapel, to take into consideration the altered clauses of Sir James Graham's Factories bill. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Dr Price, the Revs J. H. Hinton, S. Green, C. Stovel, — Owen, A. J. Morris of Holloway, C. Gilbert, W. Spencer, and Messrs E. Miall and John Brown. Notwithstanding the annoying interruptions that took place towards the close the interest remained unabated to the last, and the enthusiasm with which both resolutions and speeches were received by the meeting proved that the great principles they embodied met with their cordial approbation. The Rev. J. H. HINTON was called to the chair, and the Rev. Mr SPENCER of Devonport, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr HINTON, in introducing the business of the evening, commented on the conduct of the government in reference to the unexampled expression of hostility with which the introduction of the measure had been met by the country. Lord Sidmouth's infamous bill had been withdrawn, after a faint show of opposition compared with that which had been manifested against the present measure, and yet, after petitions condemning the original Factories bill to the amount of 13,000, with upwards of 2,000,000 signatures, and more than 5,000 petitions against the amended bill had been poured into the house, Sir James Graham had the audacity to say that he would persevere with the measure. He had declared his intention of taking the *sense* of the House—described by a well-known publication as the smallest homoeopathic dose ever known [laughter]—on the educa-

tional clauses of the bill after the Whitsuntide recess. He had not, however, much apprehension of its finally becoming law, for though government had a large majority at their bidding, many of these well knew that their seats would be in danger by the passing of the measure, and the ministry were too fully engaged with Ireland and Scotland to allow of their embroiling England as well. The bill must, however, be pursued to the death, and no exertion ought to be spared to insure its defeat [cheers].

The Rev. A. J. MORRIS moved the first resolution. He said that he loved Sir James Graham, though he did not like him. He loved him so well that he would use his most strenuous exertions to prevent the passing of the bill, the principle of which Sir James Graham had himself in years past so indignantly denounced. The measure was fraught with an infinitude of mischief. It violated the British constitution, and interfered with the rights of parents and children, of masters and workmen, of conscience and God. After noticing one or two of the provisions of the bill, he proceeded to say that it was not so much from its details as its principles that he opposed it—not because it interfered with their schools, their chapels, their interests, as dissenters, but because it was founded in injustice, was a violation of all right [hear, hear]. He thought dissenters had shown too much selfishness, too much care for their sectarian interests in their opposition to the bill, and too little regard for the great interests of truth [cheers]. The first ground of his opposition was the interference of the state with education in any shape. It was not within their province, they were utterly unfitted for it, and it would be sure to be turned into an engine for promoting their own interest. Still more did he object to religious education being provided by the state. This opposition was still further increased when he considered the kind of education that was proposed to be taught—an education that would indoctrinate the minds of the rising generation with bigotry and priestcraft, to the degradation of their nature and the destruction of their souls. But the bill proposed to introduce a new crime into the country—the crime of not being taught religion, accompanied with the punishment of inability to work, or, in other words, of starvation. And yet, after all, the bill was perfectly consistent. They had a national religious establishment; and surely if the government was to provide education, it was their duty to choose the means; and to whom else could they confide it but the church? Sir James Graham was not the author of the measure—it was the offspring of priestly domination [loud cheers]; and as long as this moving principle remained, so long would their rights and liberties be liable to fresh assaults and renewed encroachments. This was but the beginning of the strife with priestly intolerance. There were already before the legislature four or five other measures intended to increase the power of the church, worthy companions to the Factories bill, and whether carried or defeated, they would soon have to arm themselves for renewed assaults. It was now time that they should take their stand on sound principles. They had time, and but just time, to build an ark which would bear them safely through the elements of destruction gathering around, and prove their defence until a better dove than Sir James Graham should bring a better olive branch than this Factories bill as a proof that the waters were subsiding [loud cheers].

JOHN BROWN, Esq., seconded the resolution, and entered at great length into an examination of the details of the bill, more especially those clauses affecting the management of the schools, and the appointment of trustees. As an evidence of the spirit and designs of the clergy of the establishment, he quoted largely from a recent publication of the Rev. Mr Musgrave, of Brazenose college, entitled "Nine and Two," amid the laughter and indignation of the meeting. He was glad to see that active opposition to the bill was displayed on the north as well as on the south side of the Thames. Measures were in progress by which every member of the legislature might be reached, in order to increase their opposition to the bill. Sir J. Graham had affirmed that as long as a national church existed her interests must be upheld. He preferred the interests of religious liberty to a church establishment, and as the latter was declared to stand in the way of the realisation of the former, they must not remain satisfied until they succeeded in removing the obstruction [cheers].

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. S. GREEN of Walworth moved the next resolution, and proceeded at considerable length to argue the question of national education. Government, he said, had no right to interfere with the education of the subject. It was an institution arising out of the necessities of society for the better protection of their persons and property. They never had, nor ever could, surrender their individual rights further than this to any ruling power. It was to the intermeddling of government with those things which did not concern them to which many of the evils which afflicted the country might be traced, and now they were about still further to encroach on their liberties by usurping the right of parents to educate their own children. He then replied at length to the assertions that the people were too poor and too vicious to educate their own children. If the millions were too poor, let their rulers cease to grind them with heavy taxation and oppressive monopolies [cheers]—if too vicious, what would be the consequence of absolving them from the parental responsibility of bringing up their children? He characterised the government measure as nothing less than a system of church extension. The schools might be turned into chapels—children and young persons might attend the instructions of the master on Sundays. A permanent residence, attached to the school, was provided for the master,

whose work was very light and might be performed by his assistants, and who was to be provided with a large salary, to be determined by the trustees, and subject to no other limitation than their decision. All these facts proved that the measure was an artfully contrived system of church extension, by which the country would soon be overrun by monks, eremites, and friars, "black, white, and grey," who would soon root out from the land every vestige of civil and religious liberty. They must demand, and determine to obtain, civil and religious equality. They demanded both the one and the other; both were their right, and let every system, every establishment, which stood in their way be pushed aside and trampled in the dust [loud cheers].

Rev. C. STOVEL, in seconding the resolution, compared the amendments introduced into the Factories bill to the addition of salt to rotten eggs. The worse the measure was, if passed, the better. He would rather it should become law with all its enormities untouched, than that any of its objectionable parts should be altered and improved. They would then better understand their position. He then discussed the subject of national education, and pointed out the extreme danger of investing the government with so tremendous a power as the education of the people. He would ask, were they prepared to concede the right [no, no]? He was surprised at the small amount of opposition which the government scheme had received on this ground, and those who denounced the principle of the measure were accused of entertaining a desire to create division. They wished to attack the bill at its root, to cut the main artery. Others might be content to busy themselves in hacking the limbs of the monster, they would stab it to the heart [cheers]. Let government first extricate the nation from the difficulty and perils to which their unjust and over-legislation had reduced her before taking in hand the education of the people. They had succeeded in tying the hands and feet of the nation, and now they would bandage its eyes and control its thoughts, in order that it might be more effectually subjugated. They had heard much, and been amused at the absurdities which were put forward by Mr Musgrave of Brazen Face college, but should these parties obtain the power to overspread the land with these delusions they would, before long, be succeeded by a wide-spread and relentless infidelity.

Some interruption here took place, first from a Mr CHARLES, who wished to contradict a statement made by Mr Green, which, after a speech of some length, he found he had misunderstood; and subsequently from a person who gave his name as JOHN PRIEST, who dilated for upwards of half an hour in a most prolix address in favour of national education and of a church establishment, to a most unwilling audience. In spite of the lateness of the hour, the dissatisfaction and partial breaking up of the meeting, he continued his address amid repeated cries of question, until he had exhausted his subject and the patience of the audience.

The resolution was then put and carried, with four dissentients.

Mr E. MIALl proposed the third resolution, the reading of which called forth loud and long continued cheering. The Chairman, he said, had compared the bill to a tiger with claws and fangs, and had advised them to pursue it to the death. They must recollect that there was a menagerie of similar ravenous beasts, and that if this one escaped them, it would be their wisest policy to go up against the menagerie itself [cheers and laughter]. For himself he did not care much for the bill; it was but the development of a principle which had long existed unopposed until it began to produce its fruit. He thought the bill a just punishment to dissenters, inflicted by Providence, for having neglected their specific duty. They had allowed the evil to go on from year to year; they had permitted the awful delusions existing in the state church, by which thousands were hurried into eternity with a lie in their right hands, to remain unopposed; they had suffered the throne of their Lord to be usurped by the secular power, and had cried "Peace, peace," when there was no peace. They had sought only for a redress of grievances, and had left truth to take care of itself. He did not wish to fling reproaches at dissenters, now that they were awakening to a sense of their duty; but when they visited the government and church with their indignation on account of this Factories bill, they must recollect that they owed it entirely to themselves. They had continued inactive in spite of their convictions, in spite of the superior knowledge they possessed of the moral and spiritual evils arising out of the alliance of religion and the world, while our rulers had acted up to their acknowledged professions in inflicting this bill on the country. There was a great distinction to be observed between passiveness and patience. The one was generous, the other selfish. The latter was manifested in the endurance of wrong for the sake of truth—the former was the indulgence of natural indolence. The one was an attribute peculiar to man, the other was equally common to the ox. He thought dissenters had shown too much passiveness and too little patience. As long as their interests were not neglected, their grievances redressed, they cared little for the interests of truth; and it was more especially because their privileges had been attacked by this Factories bill, that they had so vigorously opposed it, rather than because it was based on injustice and at variance with all right principle. One would have thought that the mere fact of their being tolerated in the country would arouse them to active exertion for removing the odious badge of degradation. By the law of the land dissenters were allowed to worship God according to the directions he had given in his word. They had a ticket—a license from the state to serve their Divine Master. They were permitted

by law to do that, which, if they did not do, would be an act of disobedience to the Most High. Toleration was nothing more or less than permission to dissenters to degrade themselves. And such would ever be the case as long as a state church existed, unless the principle of a church establishment was carried to its legitimate extent, by the use of persecution and coercion. All these late measures, tending to increase the power of the hierarchy, were but so many off-shoots from the pervading principle recognised by law—the principle of priestly domination. But it was not because of the inconveniences, the exactions, the degradation to which the existence of a state-church subjected dissenters, that he was desirous of its removal. These were but minor evils. It was hostile to the best interests of the country, and especially injurious to the kingdom of Christ. There was scarcely a law that passed our legislature that was not branded with priestism. It ran through the whole of the proceedings of our legislature—its spirit pervaded every class of society—it was the fruitful source of political dissension—it was an enormous expense to the nation—and lastly, it libeled and misrepresented Christianity, as is seen by the mistaken views of it, and the spirit of pharisaism, that are common to our educated classes, and the debasing superstition or open infidelity that prevail among the poor. The spread of real religion had ever been opposed by the clergy of the establishment; and the parson and the squire were always the most inveterate enemies to the exertions of voluntary Christians. Could, then, religious men stand by inactive, while so desolating a plague overspread the country? If they held their principles to be true, they were bound to promulgate them; and surely they ought not to allow their enemies to show greater zeal in spreading their delusions than they ought to manifest in promoting the truth. He concluded with an earnest appeal to dissenters to vindicate their principles, and discharge the mission entrusted to them. Let them, prepared to encounter the fearful odds against them, plant their foot upon the rock of truth and unfurl their standard. Let them throw down the gage to ecclesiastical domination, and relying on the arm of omnipotence, be prepared to assert the spirituality of Christ's kingdom with the prayer, "May God speed the right" [reiterated cheers].

The Rev. Mr OWEN, in seconding the resolution, briefly urged the necessity of going at once to the root of the evil that was putting forth its fruit. He hoped that few of the numerous signatures that had been appended to the petitions against the Factories bill would be withheld from petitions in favour of the separation of church and state.

Dr PRICE then read the petition to be adopted against the Factories bill, which was adopted with one or two dissentients; and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up at a late hour.

THE FACTORIES BILL.—The London correspondent of the *Hants Independent* thus discusses the probability of the bill being withdrawn:—

"Sir James Graham has, as you are aware, intimated his intention of taking the sense of the House of Commons on the educational clauses of his amended Factory bill. It will mainly depend upon the numbers which this division will display whether his plan of giving predominance in the education of the people, by money levied on the general public, to the church party will be for ever abandoned, or be again presented to the legislature next session; for it is beyond all doubt that no attempt to carry it through its subsequent various stages can be made during the remainder of this session of parliament. Sir James will find it convenient to abandon it on account of the 'lateness of the session,' 'the state of public business,' or some equally valid and plausible reason. Of this you may be assured; but, nevertheless, it should not prevent the manifestation of hostility to it on the part of those who have hitherto resisted the bill. I should not be surprised to find that the church party in the house divided very strongly in support of the Home Secretary's plan, for I was in the house of Commons when he announced his intention of pressing these clauses to a division after Whitsuntide, and the cheers from the ministerial benches were numerous and ardent.

"The disruption of the Scotch church is now complete; one good effect must result from this occurrence, at all events—I allude to the fact that the question of the connexion between church and state must force itself upon men's minds, and henceforward prove a very important part of the topics for public consideration. To the same results the events in Ireland, alluded to in the commencement of this communication, are rapidly and inevitably tending. Nor will the Puseyite schism among ourselves at home be without its effect in forcing the same important question before public discussion."

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—A petition against the educational clauses of the Factories bill, agreed to at the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, which closed its sittings on Friday last, was presented to the House of Commons that evening, by Lord John Russell. It sets forth some objections to the bill peculiar to that body, and was signed by 842 members of that society, including the representatives from almost every county in England, and from Scotland and Ireland.

"To the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled,

"The petition of the yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, respectfully sheweth:—

"That a petition was presented to the House of Commons on the 7th of last month, from the Standing Committee of the Society of Friends which acts on behalf of the body at large when the yearly meeting is not sitting, which petition set forth in detail various conscientious grounds on which the society objected to the educational clauses of the Factory bill.

"These objections, involving as they do our well-known testimony to the immediate authority and government of Christ in his church, to the freedom of gospel ministry from pecuniary charge, and against all ecclesiastical usurpation and imposition, remain in full force against the bill in its present altered form.

"We, therefore, being now assembled in our annual meeting for the transaction of the concerns of our Christian discipline, and for the promotion of the spiritual welfare of our members, feel it laid upon us as a religious duty, in the faithful maintenance of our principles, to testify firmly, yet respectfully, against the proposed enactment, which we cannot but regard as infringing that liberty of conscience and those Christian testimonies which have ever been unflinchingly asserted and maintained by us as a people, and for which multitudes of our forefathers in religious profession underwent long and cruel imprisonment."

"Our well-known cordial interest in, and desire to promote, the sound scriptural education of the people, continue undiminished; but were the proposed measure to pass into a law, it would, in our view, not only obstruct this desirable object, but be a retrograde movement in the legislation of the country, calculated to increase the dependence of man upon his fellow man in things pertaining to the conscience, and to introduce a new form of ecclesiastical dominion."

"In addition to these general grounds of objection to the whole scope and tendency of the measure, it is felt to be fraught with injustice and oppression, as taxing us for the teaching of formularies of religion, and for the upholding of a system of worship to which we conscientiously object."

"We, therefore, respectfully and earnestly implore the House of Commons to reject a measure so exclusive in its character, and so unjust in its provisions, as well as subversive of the rights of conscience, and repugnant to the freedom and spirituality of the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

"London, 5th month, 30, 1843."

EDUCATION BILL.—The following is the opinion of a gentleman who has the means of well knowing the present House of Commons, and who may therefore give some insight as to what it is likely to do as regards the Factories Education bill, and similar measures:—

"I can only say for myself, that so dissatisfied am I with the present state of the House of Commons—so convinced am I that there is no disposition upon the part of the majority to offer the people such an education as they can accept, that I begin to feel that my argument against the entire length of complete suffrage principles—so far as it is founded upon want of adequate information—is in a great measure weakened by what I have observed since I have been in parliament. An assembly of working men would be to the full as decorous, not much less intelligent, and certainly far less prejudiced, than the assembly of embryo landlords, of which I have the honour to be a member!"

LANCASHIRE.—(From the *Manchester Times*.)—Sir James Graham still holds out his "olive branch," and still the dissenters regard it as a rod steeped in brine. The examples in Ireland and Scotland teach him nothing; and under the guise of a "Factory bill" he madly perseveres in thrusting "more church" upon England. Petitions with two millions of signatures being but as waste paper in his sight, we are glad to see that another sort of opposition is to be resorted to. At a special meeting of the committee to oppose the educational bill held in this town on Thursday it was resolved unanimously:—

"That, having already expressed, by reiterated petitioning, the opposition of the manufacturing community against the Government Factory bill in its educational clauses; and since it appears that, notwithstanding, the ministry have resolved to proceed with the measure, other plans of more energetic hostility seem requisite; and as it is expedient to unite as large a number of the people as possible in further efforts, the following course be urged on the opponents of the bill throughout Lancashire."

"That a meeting of delegates, representing those who oppose the Factory bill in its educational principles, from all parts of the county palatine of Lancaster, whether as Sunday school teachers, as representatives of congregations, or from public meetings in boroughs or townships, be convened at Newton-le-Willows, on Monday, the 12th instant, at twelve o'clock noon. The place of assembling to be notified at the railway station."

"The object to which the contemplated meeting will first direct its attention will be the adoption of a memorial to her Majesty, signed by the opponents to the measure residing within the county of Lancaster, praying the Queen to dissolve the present parliament before the Factory bill, having passed through its several stages, shall have become law, in order that, an appeal being made to the people, a fair opportunity may be afforded to them of giving a decided as well as deliberate expression of their views on this most daring attempt to trample on the rights of civil and religious freedom."

"That the second object of the meeting be to adopt a pledge, and to call upon every elector, whether for borough or county, throughout Lancashire, to sign such pledge, not to support, at any future election, any candidate who, as a member, may not have voted against the educational clauses of the Factory bill as now before parliament."

HEXHAM.—The opposition to this obnoxious measure has been renewed by petitions from the town and congregations. At a meeting in the Moot hall, on Monday the 29th ultimo, the Bailiff in the chair, the Rev. John Boyd, secession minister, proposed a petition, preceded by a vigorous speech. He was supported by Mr Joseph Ridley, who, after comparing certain clauses in the original bill with the amendments proposed, showing both to be utterly contemptible, proceeded to notice the disruption of the Scotch church, and the formidable demand for the repeal of the Irish union, which might be attributed to the existence of an ecclesiastical establishment, burthen some to the nation, and detested by the bulk of the people—arguing as the radical cure, the severing of church and state. A body of chartists created a formidable opposition by an amendment in favour of the charter. They denounced all paid priests as the enemies of the people. The chairman, a Roman catholic gentleman, was insulted to his face; and the petition after being placed in jeopardy, was only saved by an inconsiderable majority. We want a Henry Vincent here. Complete suffrage has never been fairly mooted.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(From the *Scotsman* of Wednesday.)

In the proceedings of the last few days, each Assembly has been moving in the direction to which its idiosyncrasies pointed. The one has been drawing closer to the people, the other to the government.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Lord Aberdeen has announced that, as the church has now obeyed the law by repealing the Veto act and reponing the Strathbogie ministers, he will introduce his bill (on Friday), first to regulate the admission and settlement of presentees. Dr Cook further informs us that the case of the *quoad sacra* churches is to form the subject of a second bill, which will be introduced without delay. Its tenor was not mentioned; nor does it much concern the public what status or privileges the ministers of these churches receive, providing the government does not grant them the endowments for which the Assembly has petitioned. If such a project is brought forward, we trust it will encounter a determined and unflinching opposition from the country. We have no objection to the adherents of the establishment building churches and multiplying pastors to any extent they please, if they do it at their own expense. But they have no right to take one shilling from any pocket to forward their schemes; and on this ground we hold it to be nothing less than robbing the dissenters to give the smallest portion of the public money to the church.

The Assembly closed its proceedings on Monday evening.

THE FREE ASSEMBLY.

The most important business before the Assembly on Saturday and Monday was the constitution of the free church—a subject felt to be one of some delicacy, in consequence of certain discrepancies of opinion among the leaders. The committee to whom it was referred professed to take the two books of discipline for their guide. After some discussion upon their report, it was settled that where a congregation leaves the church with its minister, matters shall remain as they are. Where a new congregation is formed, it shall first elect elders by the votes of the whole of the male communicants; and their qualifications are to be judged of by the presbytery, who will, of course, have a virtual negative upon their appointment. When a pastor is to be chosen, the elders are to present a leet (*Anglice*, list) of qualified licentiates. This will, however, have merely the effect of a recommendation; for the male communicants may add other names to the leet, and elect either one of their own nominees, or one of those proposed by the session. The same rule is to be followed in filling up vacancies in the eldership. The session itself is to present a leet from which the communicants may make their election, but without being precluded from choosing other persons than those presented to them. The system is proposed for temporary use, and subject to revision after farther experience. It is not quite so popular as that of some dissenting denominations, but we see nothing objectionable in it; and, compared with the rules and practice of the established church, it is absolute freedom. A limited body of men, such as a kirk session or committee, will, we believe, in nearly all cases make a better choice than a numerous congregation; but if its initiative were absolute it would be patronage in a new shape, and equally liable to abuse, and its functions ought for this reason to be confined to recommendation. One member, who found nobody to back him, wished to give votes to female communicants, and referred to the synod of Ulster, where the practice is found to work well. He might have found an example nearer home in the United Associate synod. Among the original seceders, and probably some other sects, the females have no votes.

It appears very doubtful, from Mr Dunlop's statement, whether the free church will be able to make good a claim to any proportion of the two hundred new churches which were called into existence within the last ten years, and, beyond a doubt, chiefly by the exertions of the men who have seceded. The property invested in these erections is valued at 300,000*l*.

Dr Chalmers gave a further account of the funds on Monday evening. He states that the sustentation fund already collected would afford very nearly two-thirds of the average stipend of the establishment to the ejected clergymen, but he proposed that they should take one-half, and leave 10,000*l*. for the support of probationers who are to go forth as missionaries to evangelise the neglected corners of our counties. The doctor paid a compliment to the adhering probationers, whose sacrifices, he justly observed, were scarcely inferior to those of the ministers; for they left the church at the very time when a crowd of vacancies opened up a golden prospect to them. The subject of communion with evangelical dissenters was also discussed in a liberal spirit contrasting strongly with that displayed on the same subject in the old Assembly. Co-operation without incorporation, was hailed as a principle on which they could act most cordially in connexion with all dissenting bodies, holding the same cardinal doctrines, though differing from them in matters of minor importance.

New adhesions continue to come in. The list given elsewhere is by no means complete. The *Witness* states the number who had seceded up to Monday night to be 444, but ten were added yesterday, raising the whole number to 454. The seceders form not much less than one-third of the whole endowed clergy, and about 7-12ths of the *quoad sacra* class.

About one o'clock on Wednesday morning, after an address from Dr Chalmers, the Assembly was dissolved, and thus terminated the most important ecclesiastical proceedings that have for many years taken place in Scotland.

In October next, the second Assembly of the Free Church is to be holden at Glasgow, when many important questions regarding the constitution and future arrangements of the new church will fall to be considered.

MODERATOR'S DINNER.—Last Wednesday afternoon a number of gentlemen, chiefly connected with the General Assembly of the Free Church, dined together—Dr Chalmers in the chair. The large room in Gibb's Royal hotel, Prince's street, was completely filled. On the cloth being removed, the health of her Majesty was given from the chair, and drank with all the honours. Afterwards, the health of Prince Albert and the members of the royal family, which was also received with every expression of loyalty. Dr Chalmers then gave, "Prosperity to the Free and protesting Church of Scotland," which was responded to by the company in the most enthusiastic manner. In the course of his speech, Dr Chalmers remarked, that he trusted they would be allowed in peace to preach the gospel, and bring its truths home to every cottage throughout the land; but should their civil liberty be infringed upon, and toleration be denied them, he had no doubt they would be assisted in resisting the aggression, by all evangelical dissenters in this country. Several of the various missionary schemes contemplated by the church were introduced and enforced in eloquent addresses. Among the company were several strangers, and professors from foreign universities, some of whom addressed the meeting, and added much to the interest of the evening.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—It is stated in London, that the government intend to propose a vote of £50,000 to the church of Scotland, to be distributed by the General Assembly. The object of this extraordinary measure is to tempt the seceders back to the bosom of the church.—*Glasgow Paper*.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE, EDINBURGH.—Sunday last having been the day appointed for preaching vacant the several churches of the seceding ministers, and also the day for opening the places of worship in connexion with the new secession, considerable interest was felt as to the aspect of the various congregations in this novel state of affairs. There are, of course, contending reports on the subject; but, so far as we can learn, the attendance in the churches of the establishment generally exhibited considerable diminution, though less, perhaps, than many anticipated. The places of worship occupied by the seceding ministers were generally filled to overflowing. It must be admitted, however, that it is not easy to draw from these facts any inference as to the extent of the secession of the people from the establishment, as the attraction of ministers from the country on the one hand, and the excitement that prevails regarding the secession on the other, drew numbers to both classes of churches that do not mean to attend regularly. After the lapse of a month or two, we shall be better able to judge of the relative numbers on both sides.—*Scotsman*.

THE NEW SECESSION IN GLASGOW.—In Glasgow, the papers of that city inform us, that the churches were nearly deserted by their usual congregations on Sunday last; but the places of worship adopted by the seceding ministers were crowded. Dr Brown of St John's, and Dr Buchanan of the Tron, met their respective congregations in the City hall—Dr Brown preaching in the forenoon, and Dr Buchanan in the afternoon and evening. No fewer than four thousand people must have been present on each occasion. The dissenting places of worship throughout the city were also well attended.

Dr Burns of Paisley, who had withheld his adherence from the non-intrusion party in their final step, with the expectation of some measure of concession from government, has at length joined the seceding party, and has announced the same to his church and congregation.

THE SCRAMBLE.—The *Gateshead Observer* says—"The minister of a presbyterian church in the north of England, a few weeks ago went to Scotland on furlough, leaving a substitute behind him. The gossips guessed that their pastor had returned to the 'land o' cakes' in the hope of securing a 'moderate' prize in the lottery. Be this as it may, news arrived on the 19th inst of the ecclesiastical rupture, and of some hundreds of vacancies having occurred in the kirk; and on Sunday morning, when the flock of the absentee assembled in their place of worship, lo! they were without a shepherd! The substitute had followed the example of their regular pastor, and bolted across the Tweed. 'He was o'er the borders and awa,' and nowhere to be seen!"

The Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke of Argyll, in a letter from Florence, anticipating the secession, has announced his adhesion to the non-intrusionists. The Duke of Argyll, it is said, will also join the Free church.

The number of ministers within the bounds of the presbytery of Edinburgh who have at present seceded from the establishment amounts to 29, leaving 21 still remaining. Of the 29 seceders, 13 are parish ministers, and the other 16 are ministers of *quoad sacra* parishes. To those who are in the slightest degree acquainted with Edinburgh, it is unnecessary to state that the disruption has hardly left a popular minister in any of our city churches.—*Scotsman*.

Mr Campbell, M.P. for Argyllshire, has written to his constituents, declaring his intention to resign his seat at the close of this session, on the ground of his desire calmly and dispassionately to consider his future course with reference to the affairs of the Scotch church!

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Arms (Ireland) bill, against, 2.
 Bankruptcy act, for alteration of, 2.
 Corn laws, for repeal of, 50.
 County Courts bill, against, 4.
 Ecclesiastical Courts bill, for concession to London university, 1.
 Education in Ireland, in favour of church system, 1.
 Factories bill, against educational clauses, 713.
 — in favour of ditto, 10.
 Poor Relief (Ireland) bill, against, 4.
 Post office, for further reform of, 11.
 Primogeniture, for repeal of law of, 1.
 Scientific Societies bill, in favour of, 3.
 St Asaph and Bangor dioceses, against union of, 1.
 Thomas Cooper and others, for mitigation of sentence, 7.
 Turnpike Roads bill, against, 4.
 Union with Ireland, for repeal of, 2.
 Waste Land Allotment bill, in favour of, 1.
 Wheat, &c., (Canada) bill, against, 30.
 Wool duty, for repeal of, 1.

PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

1. Assessed Taxes, &c., bill.
2. Coal-whippers bill.
3. Woolen, &c., Manufacturers bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

1. Arms (Ireland) bill.
2. Assessed Taxes, &c., bill.
3. Wheat, &c., (Canada) bill.

DEBATES.

Wednesday, May 31.

ARMS (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr WYSE, who regarded the bill as involving far larger considerations than those of mere police regulations. It had to do with the education of the people, so far as that education was influenced by the measures of a government, and must be viewed as affecting the moral habits and feelings of those amongst whom it was to operate. He showed how it was possible to rectify the wrongs of Ireland, and to reclaim the people, by improving the relations of landlord and tenant, undertaking public works, such as roads, &c., improving the country, giving employment to the people, introducing all the civilising influences, and so forth, which follow a paternal exercise of such means as are within the power of the government for promoting whatever might conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

Lord JOCELYN supported the bill, as necessary for social security; and affirmed that so long as the people were excited by agitators against their natural protectors, so long would stringent measures be necessary. He quoted from the past speeches and letters of Mr O'Connell, in order to show that during the rule of the whigs there was no very peculiar feeling of gratitude manifested by that organ of the Irish people, and that the much-boasted tranquillity was the result of the Lichfield house compact.

Mr JOHN O'BRIEN reproached the government and the House with the fact, that after half a century of legislative union, Ireland was still treated with all the suspicion and ill faith shown to a subjugated province. They had long tried a coercive policy; let them reverse the experiment, and adventure themselves on the affections of the people. It was idle to refer this now formidable agitation to the ambition of individuals; history and experience testified to the fact, that no intelligent people could be roused without the strong conviction of actual wrong.

Mr B. HOPE supported the bill as a strong remedy for a strong evil, and in the hope of its being followed by measures of improvement.

After a few words from Captains BERNAL and VERNER, the O'CONNOR DON said he did not feel himself bound, by any previous procedure of the House, to support the present Arms bill, whose obnoxious provisions would not be tolerated in England.

Mr PETER BORTHWICK supported the bill.

Lord SEYMOUR deplored the policy whose results appeared in the present formidable organisation, the leaders of which did not avow their ulterior views.

Sir ARTHUR BROOKE not only approved of the bill as necessary in the present state of Ireland, but would, if it were necessary, support the government in making the agitation for the repeal of the union punishable by the consequences of treason.

Mr HAVES pressed on the government the adoption of the safe middle course, in Ireland, of an impartial administration of the laws, and to secure the affections of the people by elevating to high office, not violent political partisans, but those who would inspire confidence in the spirit and intentions of the executive.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM admitted the right to carry arms was at once constitutional and honourable, with which he would not interfere without grave reason. The justification of the bill was, however, to be found in the state of Ireland, which was tacitly admitted, even by the opposition, to be wholly different from that of Britain. Reviewing the more important speeches made against the bill, he contended that they contained distinct admissions of the necessity for the measure which was framed, not to meet a new, but, unhappily, an old condition of society. The restraint which it imposed had been in force for fifty years; it had been originally enacted by a domestic legislature, and continued by the Imperial parliament; and it was a gross misrepresentation of the bill to say that it was a measure for disarming the people of Ireland, for it went on the assumption that the people were in possession of arms, and its main purpose was to cause them to be stamped, in order to furnish facilities for tracing and detecting homicides, and thereby to give greater security to society. It had formerly been promised, that if Catholic emancipation were once carried, the priests neither would nor could further exercise a

political influence over the people. Emancipation was granted, and so was reform, and both of them within three years; but so little did all this conciliation succeed, that immediately afterwards the ministry, a whig ministry, found it necessary to bring in the Coercion bill, moved by Earl Grey in the other house, and by Lord Althorp in this.

Earl Grey being succeeded by Lord Althorp, conciliation took a fresh start, the Church Temporalities act, another great concession, having first been passed. Then followed the Irish Municipal act; and this series of concessions, large beyond example, brought him to 1838; in which year, notwithstanding so many conciliatory measures, Lord Morpeth found it necessary to bring in that Arms bill which was the basis of the present. Individuals, too, had been soothed. Mr Sheil was made vice-president of the Board of Trade, the Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer was offered to Mr O'Connell; and yet, after all this, the Arms bill of 1838 had been held indispensable. Then came Lord Normanby's government—that perfect sample of conciliation—and yet Lord Fortescue, when he succeeded to Lord Normanby, found the cry of repeal so rife throughout Ireland, that he was obliged to announce that no part of the ministerial patronage would be extended to any one who should join in it.

Mr C. Buller had represented the condition of the Irish people as in progress of deterioration, but the reports of parliamentary committees proved the very contrary; for instance, of late years more wheat had been grown in Ireland and less exported from it. We had heard of the duty of conceding to "well-expressed popular opinion." How was that opinion to be estimated, when the Duke of Wellington, with whose fame, it had been truly said by Mr Sheil, that the world was filled, had been described at a late Irish meeting as "a corporal, a blood-stained Indian sepoy," amid the cheers of a vast mob! Such was "well-expressed popular opinion!" Many years ago, it had been said by Sir S. Romilly, that it would be madness to pass a bill like this. At a juncture like the present it would be madness, and cowardice, to refuse it.

Lord LISTOWELL opposed the bill. He affirmed the right of the people to petition for the repeal of any law whatever. The great grievance of Ireland was an established church, which was the church of a minority. He wished to see a government that would grapple with that mischief. The present bill would only aggravate the evils of Ireland.

Mr ROEBUCK said, that the present ministers were only carrying out the principle on which Ireland had been governed for centuries, and which he was now about to impugn. What he had to regret was that Sir R. Peel had not been wise enough to transcend the liberality of his predecessors. There were four parties to this discussion:—the government—Mr O'Connell, who threw himself upon the masses of the people—a party in this house, who complained that patronage was not well distributed—and a party who took an independent survey of the question how Ireland ought to be governed. To the last party he belonged; and in that view he would look at the acts on which the Arms bill was founded. The first of those acts was passed by the "domestic legislature."

He knew how that parliament was established, and he knew that it was a mischievous parliament; but it should always be recollected that it was an Irish parliament [cheers and laughter]. The Arms bill was passed by the Irish parliament first in the 36th year of George III.; it was continued from that time till the time of the union, and it was in existence and force, and continued so, after the union [hear, hear]. It was, therefore, from the beginning an Irish bill, and conceived upon an Irish principle of government, which, by and by, he should impugn [hear]. Let it be recollected that it was not a Saxon insult [cheers]. It came from your own country [continued the hon. and learned member, turning towards the benches where Mr Sheil and other Irish members were sitting]. The poison, though reptiles, it is said, do not flourish in that country, was produced in Ireland [cheers and laughter].

That bill was re-enacted during the reformed parliament, and during the administration of the whig government.

The hon. and learned member for Cork and the hon. and learned member for Dungarvan, jealous of English domination and alive to Irish honour, had assented to the passing of this bill. Looking on them as watchful guardians of Ireland, he (Mr Roebuck) and others had put faith in them; and it had read him a lesson never to put faith in the representatives of Ireland when the interests of Ireland were at stake [loud cries of "hear!"]. He meant no offence [laughter]. The members for Ireland had been misled by believing that the existence of the then government was the grand thing for which to strive. The present member for Rochdale had been the only exception to this line of conduct, and both in and out of the house he had raised his warning voice against the then leader of the Irish people. But the superior authority of those who were then considered the chief leaders of the people lulled to sleep all watchfulness on the part of hon. members, and the bill of the 50th of George III. was re-enacted; and why? because, as the hon. member for Liskeard had said, it was to be carried into execution by a whig administration.

Ireland was unfortunately a conquered country; the reformation had not been successful there; some of the greatest friends of liberty in England had been amongst the greatest tyrants of Ireland; and one of the results was an Arms bill. He quarreled with the present bill, because it was directed against the principles of good government. There was no essential difference between the policy of the late and present government in treating Ireland; the chief mischief was the rampant church of the minority in that country, whose revenues he would freely rob—he used the words fairly and above board—and apply either to the support of the religion of the majority, apportion them amongst all sects indifferently, or apply them to secular purposes. Objecting to despotism in any hand, he disliked an Arms bill, whether propounded by Lord John Russell or Sir Robert Peel. The great charge against Mr O'Connell was, that in order to maintain his position under the late government he sacrificed the principles of public liberty.

He (Mr Roebuck) hated despotism in any hands and in any shape, and it was a matter of indifference whether the noble lord, the member for the city of London, wielded the bill, or whether the right hon. baronet introduced it to the House. He had a charge to make against the hon. member for Cork. He regretted that the hon. member was not in his place. That he could not help. The hon. member for Cork, in order to maintain the late government in office, had sacrificed the principles of liberty [cheers]. He wished to know if at that time of day the members of the English parliament were to be wafted about by every blast or breeze, and not to be guided by

fixed and settled views in relation to the maintenance of civil and religious liberty?

Every member who supported the present Arms bill, or who staid away from the division, was a supporter of the old system of domination; and all who voted for Mr S. Crawford's amendment set his seal to the new principles which ought henceforth to regulate the government of Ireland. He asked the government what they were going to do with the movement in that country—were they about to put it down, by setting the English army against the Irish people? He was amazed that a man of Sir R. Peel's prudence should have commenced the war by making martyrs of Irish magistrates. Were they to be told that the agitation for the repeal of the union should be made treason, not against the constitution, but the government? The Lord Chancellor of Ireland had committed the government by a most imprudent assignment of political reasons; the government, indeed, said they approved of his conduct; but this was not the first occasion on which Sir R. Peel had to cover with the shield of Ajax the flying Teucer. Let Sir R. Peel follow the dictates of his own enlightened judgment, and govern Ireland by the principles of impartial justice, and he need fear nothing.

Sir H. W. BARRON censured, at some length, the judicial appointments of this ministry. He then proceeded to state his objections against the principal provisions of the bill, which he considered as "an insult to Ireland." The Irish population was to the English as one to two; the crime of Ireland was to that of England but as one to four. This bill might have originated with an Irish parliament; but that was a sectarian parliament, under an English lord-lieutenant and an English secretary.

A reform in the representation had now taken place, and the people, though not inadequately, still were better represented than before; close boroughs had been abolished, and an Irish parliament would now be under popular control [cries of "Divide, divide!"]. Ireland required an extended franchise; she was one rotten borough [cries of "Hear, hear!" and "Oh, oh!"]. These things might be unpleasant, but while there was the union they must be heard [a cry of "Bah," and a laugh]. Ireland required a corporate reform assimilated to that of England; and, with the help of God, she would have it ["Oh, oh," and laughter]. Ireland, too, required a larger share in the representation of the empire in that house; and this she was determined to have [ironical cheers, cries of "Oh," and laughter]. There had been by a former government nine measures introduced for the benefit of Ireland, to which he would call the attention of the House [laughter, and cries of "Question!"]. If gentlemen would not hear, they might adjourn ["Oh!"]. With none of these measures had the present government tried to grapple. He had introduced some himself ["Question!"].

He read extracts from various newspapers to prove the unpopularity of the ministerial policy.

After a few words from Sir D. ROCHE, in defence of Judges Lefroy and Jackson,

Sir R. PEEL said, that when the proper season should arrive, he would enter upon the full defence of his Irish policy. At present, the chief charge against the government was for the judicial appointments; but that charge was triumphantly refuted by the candid testimony of the last speaker, opposed as he was to the government, and attached to the popular party. If gentlemen opposite thought this bill so grossly unconstitutional in 1843, why did they abandon their duty, and sanction a similar measure in 1841?

If you entertain the opinion you profess to entertain respecting this bill, if you believe it is an insult to Ireland, if you think that the bill of Rights concedes privileges which are infringed upon by this bill, and unjustly infringed upon by it, if you think that, anterior to the bill of Rights, the common law, which extended to Ireland as well as to England, gave to the subject a right which he ought still to continue to possess—if these are your opinions in the year 1843, why did you abandon your parliamentary duty in 1841, and give your sanction to precisely the same measure in that year [hear, hear]? You say that we found Ireland in a state of tranquillity, that outrage was suspended, that there was then no necessity for vigorous measures, and yet you, the representatives of Ireland, considering that this insult has been offered to Ireland, and believing, as you state, that in the year 1841 there was no necessity for vigorous measures, did, out of complacency to the then government, consent to allow this infringement of the law ["Hear, hear," from Mr R. Yorke].

He would believe that when they passed the bill of 1841, they did so from a conviction that the public safety required it. This act had not been brought in with reference to the late movement; it had been prepared in the last session, and was laid on the table of the house long before any movement had become apparent. Much was said about unconstitutional measures by the opposition, who, in doing so, had uttered more of unconstitutional language than he had ever before heard. Mr Charles Buller had declared the bill to be in itself indifferent, and he would have supported it, had it been proposed by a whig government. To him, however, it was not indifferent; it was a departure from constitutional right, only to be justified by grave necessity. The bill had been prepared last year, with no view to any present circumstances; and refraining from any special reference to their determination to use all constitutional means to repress the agitation for the repeal of the union, he asked the House to decide on the present question, from the conviction of its necessity.

On a division, there appeared—

For Mr S. Crawford's amendment 105
 Against it 270

Majority in favour of the bill 165

Friday, June 2nd.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

On the motion that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Thursday,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL took the opportunity of correcting a prevalent error, and of making a statement of opinion on the present aspect of affairs in Ireland. It was not the chief baronship which the late government had offered to Mr O'Connell, but the mastership of the rolls—an offer which the noble lord said he would always be ready to defend. In common with others, he had expected that, now

that the wars in China, &c., were settled, the policy of the government would be conducive to economy and retrenchment. But the great military preparations now taking place in Ireland, accompanied with dismissals of magistrates, were creating great alarm, giving an undue impetus to the repeal agitation, and producing general embarrassment. He hoped that the government would control the conduct of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and if satisfactory information were afforded, he would feel it his duty, at an early period after the recess, to move an address to the Crown, expressive of the opinion of parliament on the policy of Ireland.

Sir ROBERT PEEL deprecated all present discussion of this subject, after a three nights' debate, and without any notice of the intention to raise it. Earl Fortescue had set the example of discountenancing the repeal agitation, which the present government were carrying out.

Mr HUME spoke warmly on the military preparations in Ireland—a country where, under the late government, an offer was made to spare regiments for England. He called on the government to take the wiser course of removing the grievances of Ireland, of which the established church was a chief one. The dismissal of magistrates was mere madness, exasperating a people smarting under long-continued wrongs.

Mr MORE O'FERRALL pointed out that one matter which would tend to soothe the excited feelings of the people of Ireland, would be an amendment of the law of landlord and tenant, which, to be satisfactory and effective, should be taken up early.

Mr SHAW made a few desultory observations, after which,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland gave some explanations on the subject of his own waiver of his pretensions to the university representation.

Some further discussion took place, between Mr CARDWELL and Mr M. J. O'CONNELL, about the removal of magistrates; and then Sir H. W. BARRON went into a comprehensive impeachment of the whole course of Irish administration.

Captain BERNAL, in the existing state of affairs, would recommend it to Mr Lane Fox to withdraw the motion, which he had announced, for the repeal of the Catholic Relief bill.

Mr LANE FOX declined to take this advice, and professed himself prepared to prove that the evils of Ireland are all owing to popery.

I never should have given notice of such a motion, unless on that occasion I was prepared to prove that it is popery, and nothing but popery, which leads to the disorders now prevailing in Ireland [laughter]. I assure the House (continued the hon. gentleman with great vehemence, flourishing his riding wand round his head), that no power in creation shall prevent me from bringing forward my motion. If honourable gentlemen want to know what is the cause of the present disturbances in Ireland, I hope they will have the goodness to restrain their questions till they just hear what I have to say [loud laughter]. No power in creation shall deter me.

The question was then put and agreed to.

On the motion for the second reading of the Canada wheat and flour bill,

Lord WORSLEY, in a short speech, moved that it should be read a second time on that day six months.

Mr J. E. DENISON seconded this amendment. He was apprehensive that the bill would tend to the introduction of such a quantity of flour from Canada as would be greatly injurious to British agriculture. He feared that there would be extensive smuggling from the United States.

MESSRS BENET, E. YORKE, P. STEWART, BANKES, MITCHELL, V. SMITH, and G. HOPE, then shortly addressed the House.

Mr SHEIL traced the progress of the bill through the Canadian legislature, with a view to show that it had been by no means unanimously adopted there. This was a conclusion which he thought that Lord Stanley, with his ingenuity and his ingenuousness combined, would scarcely be able to deny. With respect to the supposed announcement of this measure by Lord Stanley on the 8th of February, 1842, it was true that the noble Lord had then spoken of a protecting duty in Canada; but of a reduced duty on import into England not one word had he said. On the next day, the 9th, Sir R. Peel had made the great opening of his new measures; still not a syllable about the reduced duty on import into England. Here was now a bill disagreeable to the farmers, and still more offensive to the advocates of free trade.

The honourable member for Shropshire is taken by surprise; the honourable member for Suffolk, the gallant representative of the agricultural interest in this house, all are utterly amazed. If there be a scale of amazement, the farmers of England have gone through every grade of the scale [great laughter]. They marvelled that the whigs changed their minds before the general election—they were surprised that the Tories changed their minds so soon afterwards [cheers]. They were amazed at the Corn bill; they were thunderstruck with the tariff; and now they are still more thunderstruck that fifteen months afterwards you should come forward and introduce a change into your own final and perfect measure [great cheering from both sides of the house]; that you should give up your sliding scale and adopt a fixed duty, which will prove a fixed imposture; and that you should strip them of that protection which you declared so lately they should have.

He would ask why a fiscal line of demarcation was to be drawn between the Canadas and the other colonies of British North America? Was it only for insurrections that your freedoms were reserved?

Is it fair on the part of a British ministry first to enter into what I will not call a clandestine bargain, with the Canadian legislature, but a bargain without the assent or knowledge of parliament, and then to turn round and say, "If you do not ratify our treaty there will be a civil war" [cheers and disapprobation]. Those words were not used, undoubtedly, but you talked of the danger to this country, and of the weakest point of the British empire [cheers]. And you did not stop there. You assembled your friends: not in this house, but out of the house; they met at the Foreign office, and you threatened your supporters with resignation [renewed cheers, and cries of "No, no!"]. We were threatened with a civil war, and then you threatened your supporters with resignation [cries of "No, no," and cheers]. Did not the noble lord say, that if this bill was not carried, he should advise his Sovereign to refuse the royal assent

to the Canada bill, and resign his office [no, no]? I will venture to reply to that significant monosyllable. He said it should be his last act [renewed cries of "No!"]. Well, then, in place of saying that it should be his last act, he said, "though it should be his last act" [cheers and cries of "No!"]. If that be not what the noble lord said, it would be better for the noble lord himself, in candour and honour, to state what he did say [hear, hear]. The proposition, however, as it is stated in a letter which I have seen, appeared to involve resignation; but there is so much doubt on the point, I may recommend to the noble lord that he should have recourse to a dissolution, and on the corn laws, the Canadian bill, and the prosperity with which he has blessed the country, give the people of this country an opportunity of passing a panegyric on the administration of himself and his fellows [loud cheers].

Lord STANLEY complimented Mr Sheil on having introduced some novelty into a subject which he had thought fully threshed out. He did not wonder that the right hon. gentleman, who had been a member of the late government, should recommend any experiment rather than resignation; though certainly the resource of an appeal to the country had not proved a very successful one to those who last tried it. He had not, at the meeting referred to, held out any threat of resignation. He had there said merely that, on a matter of so much importance, the government would feel it their duty to use their utmost efforts for the purpose of carrying their bill. Nor had he held out the supposed menace of civil war to the House—he had merely told them that the present period was not one at which it would be expedient to give discontent to the Canadian legislature. He then proceeded at great length to defend the bill.

After a few words from Sir C. Napier and Mr Wodehouse,

Lord NORREYS, in a speech which occasioned great merriment, attacked Mr Blackstone for having dined with Sir R. Peel after the right hon. baronet's exposition of the corn law, and then got up meetings of the farmers to malign him for it.

With all the hon. gentleman's enthusiasm for the farmers' cause, after the Corn bill had been before the country for nearly a whole month, he (Lord Norreys) saw the hon. gentleman's name in the *Morning Post* as one of the guests at the right hon. baronet's parliamentary dinner [great laughter]. The hon. gentleman, with all his indignation at the base and dishonest conduct of the right hon. baronet, as he had sought to represent it to be, had not refused to sit at his table, to take his place among the parliamentary supporters of a man whom his speeches to his constituents would make out to be so utterly despicable [hear, hear, and laughter]. Did the honourable gentleman remember these lines:—

"Quid immerentes hospites vexas, canis,
Ignavus adversum lupos?
Quin huc inanes, si potes, vertis minas,
Et me remorsurum petis?
Tu cum timenda voce complasti nemus,
Procul odoraris cibum."

[The reading of this quotation excited roars of laughter, and long continued.] If the honourable gentleman had recalled these times (looking at the right hon. baronet) as

"Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon,"
[immense laughter] he would have said to himself—
"Cave, cave: namque in malos asperimus
Parata tollo cornua"

[great laughter]. And at whose house was it that the honourable gentleman primed himself to get up his dinner to attack the right honourable baronet? Why, at that of the right honourable gentleman in the chair [renewed laughter]. Thus, then, the honourable gentleman told him (Lord Norreys) that he was going to have some fun at Easter [laughter], that he was going to get up an agricultural dinner, and would he (Lord Norreys) come? But he told the honourable gentleman he would have nothing to do with him or his dinner [great laughter].

Mr Blackstone might be making good sport for himself, but his proceeding was highly injurious to the farmers, among whom it tended to spread a ruinous panic.

Mr BLACKSTONE asserted his right to address his constituents and friends as he pleased, without being called to account by any member of that House. The noble lord was shortly to meet the farmers of Oxfordshire, and it would then be seen whether they approved the conduct of their representative. He, Mr Blackstone, had said, and he now repeated it, that Sir R. Peel had been placed by the farmers in his present proud position, and had disappointed their confidence.

The House then divided—

For Lord Worsley's amendment	109
Against it	209

Majority for ministers	100
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FACTORIES BILL.—Mr Hawes: I rise to put a question to the right honourable baronet the Secretary for the Home department. On a former day I asked the right honourable baronet to state what his intentions were with respect to the further progress of the Factories bill, and the right honourable baronet expressly stated that he would, before the holidays, fix a day for going into committee on the bill. I now wish to know whether the right honourable baronet can inform me on what day he will move that the House shall resolve itself into committee on the bill? Sir J. Graham—In answer to the honourable member, I beg to say that I shall postpone the committee of the Factories bill until Monday, the 19th inst, when I shall, on the part of the government, make it the first order of the day. Mr Hindley: When the house shall go into committee on the bill, will the clauses relating to the regulation of factory labour be taken before those relating to education? Sir J. Graham: It is my intention to proceed regularly through the bill, beginning with the first clause.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 1st.

Lord CAMPBELL brought up the report of the committee on the subject of defamation and libel. The noble and learned lord stated at considerable length the recommendations of the committee, and announced his intention to introduce a bill founded thereon.

The Earl of ABERDEEN brought in a bill for removing doubts relative to the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland, and stated that on Friday, the 9th inst, he would move the second reading of

the bill, and explain its provisions. Lord Campbell said that, without knowing the provisions of the bill, he must protest against any bill which gave the church courts power to inquire into the grounds on which a congregation objected to a minister. The bill was read a first time.

The House then adjourned to Friday, the 9th inst.

The Complete Suffrage Mobement.

THE usual weekly meeting of the executive committee was held at the office, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday last, when the following business was transacted:—

The Chairman laid on the table an elaborate plan of local organisation, by Mr Tullis of Markinch, and it was agreed to consider the same at the next meeting of the committee.

Numerous letters were read, from a few of which we give extracts.

From Taunton, the correspondent writes—

"We are steadily and progressively increasing; we number 150 members, of whom about sixty are electors. Every monthly meeting brings an increase of numbers."

From Ipswich—

"No doubt a much stronger feeling exists here than ever in favour of a responsible government, and our friends may soon be rallied when needed."

From Llanidloes—

"It is evidently clear that the circumstances have wrought a change in the minds of the middle classes of this borough, by the numerous signatures placed to the requisition requesting our member to attend and support Mr Crawford's late motion."

A correspondent in an important borough in Yorkshire, writes—

"At our fortnightly meeting, held on Friday evening last, it was resolved to organise ourselves into an electioneering committee, and take necessary steps to contest the borough whenever a vacancy may occur; we have come to this determination because our member (as no doubt you will have observed by the papers) both spoke and voted against Mr Sharman Crawford's motion, although we had sent him a requisition, signed by one hundred and fifty electors in one day, to attend and support the same. As this is a very important step, we deem it necessary to write to be advised by the council the best course to pursue. The old whig party here, having had the sway so long, will be formidable opponents, and no doubt will not relinquish their position without a struggle."

The following letter from C. H. Neesom, of London, was read:—

"June 2, 1843.

"DEAR SIR—I cannot refrain expressing my great pleasure in witnessing the steady, and I may say rapid, progress of the complete suffrage movement. Last evening I attended the lecture given by the Rev. Thomas Spencer, in Hackney road. Never did I hear an address on political equality so plainly, calmly, and powerfully demonstrated. Could we but have a repetition, how very soon thousands would be added to our numbers. G. Offor, Esq., a Middlesex magistrate, took the chair, and signified his approval of complete suffrage, took out a card of membership, and promised to promote the welfare of the Union to the utmost of his power. This information I am sure will tend to propel you and the Council onward in the great and good work. To you and the Council I beg to express my thanks for what you have already achieved by your united exertions."

"CHARLES H. NEESOM,

"166, Brick lane, Spitalfields.

"To Wm Morgan, Esq."

Letters were also read from E. Fearnside, Leeds; W. Perkins, Manchester; J. P. Feaston, Tavistock; H. Edgar, Coventry; Thomas Beggs, Nottingham; W. Tullis, Cupar; "A Friend of the People;" and others.

IRELAND.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—"That the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures recently adopted by the government to suppress the free and peaceful expression of opinion by their fellow-subjects in Ireland, are viewed by this Council with alarm and indignation; and without offering a judgment upon the question of a repeal of the union, which they regard as lying altogether out of their province, they feel it incumbent upon them, especially looking at the unrighteous means by which that union was effected, and the misgovernment by which it has been followed, to claim for Irishmen the undeniable right of discussing that question; and they enter their solemn protest against the employment of British men and money to stifle by force the legitimate utterance of the popular voice in the sister kingdom."

TOWER HAMLETS.—On Thursday last the Rev. T. Spencer delivered one of his admirable lectures to the inhabitants of this borough, at the Literary and Scientific institution in the Hackney road. At the commencement, the attendance was but scanty (owing, we surmise, to the earliness of the hour, 7 o'clock), but in the course of the evening, the lecture room, which is very capacious, was tolerably well filled. George Offor, Esq., on taking the chair, made a few brief but apt remarks. The lecture was in the usual clear, calm, argumentative style of the rev. lecturer. It was listened to with the utmost attention throughout. Warm and hearty cheers were frequently elicited by the sentiments propounded. The lecturer in illustrating one of his arguments, alluded to Henry Vincent, and informed his auditors that that talented gentleman was present. The announcement was received with one loud burst of applause, and at the close the call for Vincent was so general that he was obliged to go to the platform where he briefly addressed them. He alluded principally to Ireland, and implored them to protest strongly against the efforts of our present physical force government to put down the peaceable and constitutional expression of opinion in that country. Success would then embolden them to pursue the same course here. This lecture was got up by the Stoke Newington and West Hackney Complete Suffrage

frage association, and we have no doubt will have beneficial results, as a number of persons joined the association at the end of the proceedings. We hope shortly to see this association merge into one for the whole of the Tower Hamlets.

MANCHESTER COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.—On Monday evening, a special meeting of the members of this union was held in their rooms, for the purpose of taking into consideration what was to be the future operation of that association, and so to recognise the general and executive committees as to render the body an efficient and powerful auxiliary in promoting the principles of complete suffrage amongst the electors of Manchester. It was resolved that another and more convenient room be taken, and other arrangements made suitable to the enlarged sphere of the society, and that active men in each ward be elected to watch over the registry, to assist in getting up meetings and lectures, the distribution of tracts, &c. As the annual meeting will take place after the 24th of next month, it is desirable that there be a full attendance of the members, as the future success of this body mainly depends upon the election of such men for its officers as are determined that no opportunity shall be allowed to pass by where the cause can be advanced and its principles established. —*Manchester Times*.

LEICESTER.—On Tuesday se'nnight the Rev. W. Linwood, unitarian minister of Mansfield, delivered a lecture on complete suffrage in the Town hall of this town. On the motion of Rev. J. P. Mursell, seconded by C. R. Edmonds, Esq., John Biggs, Esq., was called to the chair. The lecture occupied about three hours, and is described by the *Leicester Mercury* as having been very effective and much applauded. A vote of thanks to Mr Linwood was carried with acclamation. The chairman, in acknowledging the thanks of the meeting, said that those who had been something less than whigs were becoming so; those who were whigs before were becoming radicals; and those who were radicals were becoming complete suffragists. If they had lost ground it was by disunion; and if they intended to regain it, it must be by union. He recollected on one occasion the House of Commons, after hearing a very eloquent address from Sheridan, adjourned before they would come to a vote on the subject, and he must wait before he gave an opinion, after hearing this eloquent lecture. The lecturer here remarked, he was very glad to see that the breed of whigs was improving, and he hoped they would soon become thoroughbred [laughter]. The meeting then broke up, highly delighted with what they had heard.

TAUNTON.—The last monthly meeting of the Complete Suffrage Union, held at the Public hall in this town, was the occasion of its first anniversary; when, after the transaction of ordinary business, including, as usual, the enrolment of new members, Wm Beadon, Esq., of the Crescent, was unanimously re-elected president for the ensuing year, with a vote of thanks to that gentleman for past services. A gratifying report was made of what had been effected during the first year, and of its steady and marked progress. It appeared that shortly after its formation the society had—

1st. Sent a memorial to Birmingham to be appended to the national memorial to the Queen, praying her to dismiss her present advisers, and to confer on the people their right to a full, fair, and free representation.

2nd. That four able lectures had been delivered on the suffrage movement, two by the Rev. Mr Solly, and two by Mr Clarke, which had been well attended.

3rd. That a few tracts had been circulated, and that a reading room had been established, and that weekly readings of the *Nonconformist* had been given at the Public hall, for the benefit of the members.

4th. That a memorial had been sent to the members for the borough, requesting them to support Mr S. Crawford's motion, which had received the signatures of 109 electors.

5th. That various addresses had been issued by the society, and that every monthly meeting had hitherto brought additional members.

The expenditure necessarily attendant upon the formation of the society had curtailed its operations, but as the first difficulties were now got over, it was anticipated that during the approaching year, their peaceful agitation would be carried on much more vigorously. The society already numbers 153 members, a large portion of whom are electors; it is therefore in a position to have weight with the electoral body, and will soon have more.

KIDDERMINSTER.—On Thursday last the Rev. T. Spencer, of Hinton Charterhouse, delivered a lecture to the electors and inhabitants of this town, in the great Wool room, Mill street, on the principles of complete suffrage. The arguments raised by Mr Spencer were many and numerous, and were very clearly demonstrated by the rev. gentleman, and although no advocates for universal suffrage, still we think most persons would have derived profit as well as pleasure from hearing the lecture. The meeting was well attended, and conducted with the greatest decorum. After the lecture, Mr T. O. Dadsweh moved a resolution, "That this meeting, being convinced of the soundness of those principles which have been so ably set forth this evening by the Rev. Mr Spencer, pledges itself to use every peaceable, legal, and constitutional means to promote their full establishment." This was seconded by Mr Charlton in a very energetic speech, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks having been unanimously carried to Mr Spencer for the kind manner in which he had come forward, at considerable personal inconvenience, to give the lecture, and to the chairman for his impartial conduct in the chair, the meeting separated. —*Worcester Chronicle*.

POST OFFICE.—Great complaints are made in the City of the very inefficient manner in which the money order department of the post office is managed. There is but one clerk employed at a time; and so certain is a party who attends to pay money of having to wait for a long time before his turn comes, that men of business begin to look forward to the payment as an intolerable inconvenience, and a great interruption to their other affairs. The complaint is not a new one, but as the grievance remains it is worth repetition. —*Times*.

NEW POST OFFICE CONVENTION.—The new post office convention between England and France came into operation on Thursday, the 1st of June, by which the British rate on all letters to France and Algeria, or to countries through France, is reduced to 5d. on a letter not exceeding half an ounce, and the French rate to 5d. (10 sous), under the weight of a quarter of an ounce. To Spain and Portugal, Sardinia, and the southern states of Italy (when not conveyed by Mediterranean packets, via Falmouth), 10d. India, &c., as far as Bombay, 1s. 10d., and any British colony or foreign country beyond sea (except the Mediterranean), via France, 1s. 3d.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR IRELAND.—PORTSMOUTH, MAY 30.—The Rhadamanthus this morning arrived from the eastward, and at 1 o'clock p.m., Major Castieau, Lieutenants Tate, Parke, and Davis, with sixty gunners, four six-pounders, and two howitzers, embarked in her and sailed immediately, it is supposed for Dublin. Captains Thomas and Dusatoy, Lieutenants Brittain, Arnold, Usher, Suther, Aslett, and Travers, are under orders, with a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers and men of the royal marines, to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation, and will follow in the Cyclops on her arrival. The entire number, including officers and privates, from this division will be about 380. Rear-admiral Bowles, it is said, will hoist his flag in the Malabar, 72, and be stationed on the Irish coast.

ANNUAL COST OF A PRIVATE SOLDIER.—The daily pay of a private soldier (foot) is 1s. with 1d. for beer. The daily pay of a life-guardsmen is 1s. 11½d. and the annual cost is £74 4s. 11d. per man, beside horse and allowances, or £1 8s. 6d. per week. Dragoons, £56 11s. 5d. per annum, or £1 1s. 9d. per week. Foot guards, £34 6s. or 13s. 2d. per week; infantry, £31 per annum, or 11s. 10d. per week. A regiment of horse soldiers, of about 360 men and officers, costs about £25,000 per annum. The wages of seamen in the royal navy are £2 12s. per month, or 13s. per week; and £1 12s. or 8s. per week more is allowed for their provisions.

STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE.—The annual cost of strong drink in the United Kingdom is fifty millions; before teetotalism it was sixty millions. Every individual, on an average, spends £2 in strong drink. This would pay the tax gatherer, all town and country rates, educate every poor child, provide an hospital for all the sick and pensions for all the aged, find church and chapel room for every one, and leave millions to spare. The money spent in strong drink in the United Kingdom in one year, would, it is believed, purchase a six shilling bible for every family in the world. We give in the year only half a million in the support of all the religious societies, whilst we waste fifty millions in strong drink.

On Thursday a new first class steam-frigate was launched at Woolwich, and received the very appropriate name of *Infernal*. The only other vessel of the same make and capacity is her sister *Devastation*, equally well named. Perhaps, as the *Devastation* carried out the Bishop of Jerusalem, the *Infernal* might be honoured by conveying the intended bishop of Canton cum Pekin, to the scene of his future toils, although, considering the manner in which the poor Chinese have been butchered by the British troops, *Devastation* would perhaps be best fitted for the work.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 7th, 1843.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid of the 30th ult, state, that an extraordinary gazette was published the evening before, announcing that the insurrection of Malaga had been happily appeased. A report, forwarded by express to Madrid by the Marquis de Torrejuna, commander of the garrison of Malaga, announced that a reaction took place on the 26th; that the insurrectionary junta had dissolved itself, and that the revolted had returned to their duty.

AUSTRIA.—The *Wurtzburgh Gazette* state that the question of the reduction of the Austrian tariff had been again discussed at Vienna by a commission appointed by the government for that purpose. The superior council of Finance had proposed a reduction of the tariff which would favour the importation of foreign merchandise; but the directors of the mines, who were represented in the commission, supported the interest of the native manufacturers. There appeared to be no doubt but that the import duty on iron would be considerably reduced.

REGISTER! REGISTER!—On the 20th day of June the overseers of the poor will publish notices to all parties having the right to be placed on the county register, requiring them to send in their claims on or before the 20th of July, that their names may be put upon the lists which will be made out upon the 31st of July. Persons having the right to be put upon the lists of voters for boroughs must take care that all poor rates and assessed taxes, due before the 6th of April last, are paid on or before the 20th of July next.

TAVISTOCK.—The following is an interesting extract of a letter received by the council of the National Complete Suffrage Union from the Rev. H. Solly of Tavistock:—

"We have been very busy in our preparations for Mr Vincent's reception, and the town and neighbourhood are alive with pleasing anticipations, and I think great good will be done. The election contest spread his fame through the west, and has prepared the district to give him a hearty reception. The time and trouble necessary for making arrangements for him to lecture in different towns has more than ever convinced me of the importance of having an active central head, such as you have provided in appointing superintendents. Our machinery in this respect will be more ready for action another time. I think when a lecturer is coming into a district, the superintendent should receive a certain sum, varying according to its size, from every town desirous of having a lecture—which should be raised partly by voluntary contributions, partly by taking money at the door. From this fund he should pay the lecturer, and perhaps return a small portion of it to each town in the shape of complete suffrage tracts.

"Finding that Mr Trelawney had several times expressed a high opinion of Mr Vincent, and a wish to cultivate his acquaintance, I proposed that he should be invited to the tea meeting, and the result was a very satisfactory answer, stating that his experience of the House of Commons had all but convinced him of the necessity for complete suffrage, and that he thought men like Mr Vincent very much wanted in that assembly."

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Mrs Mary Hunt, an elderly lady of nearly seventy years of age, who lives alone in a cottage in a retired spot about five miles from Bristol, at the back of the Long Tunnel of the Great Western Railway, had been for some time past supposed to have accumulated a sum of money, by her business as a monthly nurse, which she kept by her in the house. Though living a solitary life, she had never manifested the slightest fear for her safety. On Saturday night, however, on going to bed she was alarmed by a noise outside, and looking from her window saw three men endeavouring to force open the shutters below. She shrieked out "Murder," but they hurled several large stones at the window, and compelled her to retire. The window was at length forced and the men obtained admission; Mrs Hunt meanwhile barring and bolting the doors at the foot of the staircase and her own bedroom door. These were forced open by a crow bar, and the ruffians seized Mrs Hunt, swearing that they would kill her and throw her body into the river unless she produced her money. They lighted a candle, and one of the men attempted to cut her throat, which she prevented by receiving the wound in her arm. They then threw her down, placed a spare bed upon her, and, in spite of her intreaties to spare her life, pressed upon the bed with the intention of producing suffocation. The house was then rifled and everything of value seized upon, and the men left the house, after placing a large and heavy box upon the bed under which she lay to insure her death. She, however, succeeded in extricating herself, assistance arrived, and she now lies in a precarious state. The three men have been apprehended, identified, and committed for trial at Bristol. Their names are, Robert Watkins, Isaac Watkins, and Thomas Watkins, alias Coggin.

THE SECESSION IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The adherents to the free church in the northern counties, among the clergy at least, and we believe also the people, are more numerous in proportion to the respective presbyteries than in any other part of Scotland. In Ross-shire, out of 29 ministers, 20 vacate their charges; Sutherland, 9 out of 17; Caithness, 9 out of 12; Orkney, 12 to 13 out of 23; and Zetland, about 8 out of 15; in all, between 50 and 60, or for the sake of argument say 55. As these ministers will all require kirks, we shall have at least an equal number of buildings set on foot immediately. —*John o' Groat's Journal*.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland is to offer himself for the county of Argyle in the room of Mr Campbell, of Monzie, who has retired. The Lord Advocate will be elected without opposition. —*Times*.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—A crowded meeting was held at the Corn exchange on Monday, when Alderman Keehan presided. Several sums of money were handed in, and a large number of members enrolled, among whom was Mr Moriarty, a barrister. Mr J. O'Connell said they would take a local parliament for local purposes, as an instalment, but would not be content unless they had legislative independence. £44 was handed in from the north of Ireland, £70 from Manchester, £40 from Hon. M. Ffrench, collected at a meeting, and subscriptions from various members of that family, £40 16s. from Ballymore Eustace. Notwithstanding the absence of Mr O'Connell, the meeting was most densely crowded from the opening to the close of the proceedings at six o'clock, when the amount of repeal rent was announced to be 9947. 11s. 4d. This announcement was received with vehement and long-continued cheering. With the exception of the last week, when the extraordinary contributions from the north and south ridings of Tipperary were included, this is much the largest weekly return yet received at the Repeal association. The Association adjourned until one o'clock, on Tuesday, when Mr O'Connell was expected to arrive from Drogheda. After the meeting, the hon. gentleman was to start for Kilkenny.

The suspension of magistrates mania seems somewhat to have abated, only one having been superseded since Friday, though two more have resigned.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY. The supply of English wheat is 1,600 quarters, and 700 of foreign. Prices remain the same, and a slow market.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Eleutheros." We have some hopes of being able, in due time, to give the movement a more permanent and more widely beneficial direction than could be done by the premature adoption of his plan.

"A Sabbath School Teacher" should write to the London Missionary society.

"Philanglus" seems to have mistaken the purport of Mr Vincent's speech. His sole object, as we understood it, was to secure for the Irish people the right of free discussion.

The speech of Sir W. Jones is far too long for our columns. It shall be returned.

"An Enemy to all Government Interference" must give his name in confidence.

"An Inquirer." We are quite of his opinion, but the matter is somewhat too theological for discussion in our columns.

"Clericus," respectfully declined.

"C. H. S." We think it hardly expedient at the present moment to open that wound again. We shall keep his letter by us, however, and publish it if need be.

"A Lover of Reform." The plan is adopted in many English churches.

"Observer." We have no faith in prize essays.

"W. Rees." The first answer in our list will also apply here.

"Amicus." Perhaps he is right, but the subject was not a chaste one.

The letter of J. Burns is a circular.

"Onesimus." Declined.

"N. L." Declined for want of room.

"W." For the same reason.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1843.

SUMMARY.

'Tis Whitsun week—a season of general holiday. Faded flags, used at the last election, are hoisted upon village steeples, and branches of oak grace the battlements of church towers. 'Tis a time of processions, when benefit clubs collect their members, and having adorned them with a ribbon and a wand, send them to church to hear a sermon before dinner. Labour in Whitsun week seems to lose some of its wrinkles, and there is a general air of tidiness and gladness about our population. Weary senators, too, fatigued with the cares of state, and well nigh exhausted by anxieties for the public welfare, lay aside, for a brief period, the responsibilities which press so heavily upon their spirits, and give to their jaded minds that recreation, which untiring zeal and energy, devoted to the public good, so richly merit. The gentlemen of the House of Commons, it behoves us in all candour to remark, were a little premature in releasing themselves from the toils of legislation. Epsom races stood upon the very threshold of their holidays, and to Epsom races accordingly they went. Questions of state policy were deferred, until the more interesting questions connected with horse-flesh and betting had been decided. Thus do our representatives pursue the weal of the country, and, dividing their valuable time between party politics and horse-racing—now deciding upon matters which involve the temporal and spiritual interests of millions, and then settling with equal earnestness the question of the Derby stakes—prove to admiring constituencies how well qualified they are to judge of the wants and merits of both man and beast. Expert statesmen! Still more expert jockies! Would that your cares were confined to the sphere with which you are most familiar, and that horse-racing were the most innocent of your pursuits!

Unfortunately, horse-racing is not—as the discussion on the Arms bill for Ireland abundantly testifies. The debate on this subject illustrated the peculiar virtue of party politicians. Mr Roebuck, in an able speech, delivered himself of some dignified rebukes, which must have made the ears of both whig and tory tingle with shame. He reminded the whig, but especially the Irish members, that an Arms bill for that country is, unhappily, no novelty—that during the much-lauded administration of Normanby and Ebrington, when Sheil was dumb, and O'Connell dealt out applauses almost as unmeasured as is now his abuse, Arms bills were continued by enactments which, unlike our statutes in general, were remarkable for their brevity, and which there was no patriot to oppose save the consistent member for Rochdale. He taunted Sir Robert Peel with being governed by an Orange faction, and predicted that ere long that faction, unless abandoned to its fate, would bring the government that succumbed to it to hopeless

ruin. We commend his speech to general perusal. It was able and telling, and contained more truth in reference to Ireland than perhaps any other delivered during the debate. But it availed nothing. The second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 168. There was a subsequent conversation of some length upon government proceedings in Ireland on Friday night. Lord John Russell spoke with somewhat unwonted solemnity, and intimated an intention of submitting, after the Whitsuntide holidays, a motion condemnatory of the course pursued, unless, meanwhile, a wiser and more lenient policy should be adopted.

The second reading of the Canadian Corn bill was carried on Friday. The tedium of a dull debate was somewhat relieved by a speech from Mr Sheil, and by a personal attack made by Lord Norreys upon Mr Blackstone, the member for Wallingford—an attack which was pointed by several Latin quotations. Neither the bill nor the squabble can be regarded as specially interesting to the British public. The first is worthless—the second was undignified; and both go far to illustrate the selfish considerations which prevail with the majority of our legislators. The House was adjourned until to-morrow.

The election petitions against the Nottingham and Athlone returns have broken down. In the case of Athlone, the committee, being deeply impressed with the superior importance of attending at Epsom races on the Derby day, requested the parties supporting the petition to go into the evidence *instantly*. This they were unprepared to do. Calculating upon an adjournment, they meant merely to open the case, and when called upon to proceed, admitted their inability. The whole matter, therefore, was quashed in the bud. The evidence against Mr Gisborne positively broke down. Three of the witnesses were shown to have been members of that fraternity, designated in slang phrase, "gaol birds." The rest could not be prevailed upon "to screw their courage to the sticking place." The member for Nottingham consequently holds his seat secure. We trust he may prove worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

On the Factories bill little need be said. The agitation still proceeds, but is evidently, for the present, drawing to a close. Sir James Graham has fixed the 19th instant as the day for going into committee, and has declared his intention of beginning with the first clause and going regularly through. Rumour is rife that he will drop the bill. Formidable appearances in Ireland may possibly save dissenters for the present session of parliament. Should such be the case, which, after all, is extremely doubtful, we warn them with a friendly voice that the infliction is only deferred until a more convenient period. The church is determined to crush dissent. There is no safety for dissent but in a separation of the church from the state. Nine months since we recommended a general conference of nonconformists as the best and surest means for establishing a permanent and effective organisation of forces. The policy of calling together such a body immediately upon the disposal of this Factories bill will, we think, commend itself to the judgments of all who have no special interest in maintaining matters *in statu quo*. Be this as it may, we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to bring about an arrangement so important in our estimation.

Since our last, the overland mail has brought news from China and India. The despatches from the celestial empire have a shade in them of the unfavourable. Commissioner Elepoo is dead, and the negotiations consequently are temporarily suspended. There is some expectation of further popular tumult at Canton. The former rioters are said to have been censured with such remarkable leniency by the Emperor, as to have begotten a general impression that the violence of Chinese mobs is not altogether distasteful to Chinese authorities. Sir Henry Pottinger has deemed it necessary to use towards the latter the language of warning; and from the general tone of the communications, we should infer that there is more danger of a renewal of hostilities than meets the eye. Scinde has been the scene of another slaughter and another triumph. Spite of the Duke of Wellington's declaration, that province is now annexed to the British territory. The Ameers are in captivity. Their former subjects are brought under tribute to the Indian government. Might has triumphed over right. Robbery is this time successful; and Lord Ellenborough, the peaceful, the Christian governor of India, differs from his predecessor only by crushing the weak where he attacked the strong. His injustice has gained him an earldom, and thus all the iniquities which he has perpetrated in that quarter of the world have received the emphatic sanction of the government at home.

ROCKS AHEAD.

We have watched with deep but various interest the gathering clouds which darken the political firmament in the direction of Ireland. The three nights' discussion on the second reading of the Arms bill has riveted the attention to the

condition of that unhappy country, which the formidable proportions of the repeal movement, and the extraordinary preparations of the government, had already awakened. It is not our purpose, in the remarks which follow, to touch upon the policy of an agitation which has for its sole object the realisation of a separate national legislature. The question is one of vast magnitude, and requires to be considered with a calmness of mind, and a dispassionateness of feeling, which have not usually been exhibited on either side. Our immediate object, however, is of a more practical character. We have been forcibly struck with the perils to which the state of affairs in the sister kingdom bids fair to expose the cause of civil liberty throughout the empire. We are most anxious, therefore, to put the earnest friends of that cause on their guard, lest by any means, a movement which may seem to promise general results in favour of the people, should be converted by a wily aristocracy into both the pretext and the instrument of perpetuating their political ascendancy.

Great danger to the cause of future good government may be expected to arise out of what Mr O'Connell would call our "Saxon prejudices." Repudiating as we do most emphatically the charge so frequently, so needlessly, so offensively preferred against the people of Great Britain, that they habitually cherish towards their Irish fellow-countrymen a national antipathy, or that they are indisposed to extend to Ireland the advantages which they claim for themselves—prepared as we are to maintain that, did the imperial government fairly represent popular opinion, it would not be found reluctant to redress Irish grievances—we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that in the minds of the middle classes of this country the repeal of the union is identified with revolution, anarchy, dismemberment, and bloodshed. Whatever of ignorance such a notion may betray, the wide prevalence of it cannot be denied. The proofs of its all-but-universality, within the limits of this class, are not only numerous but obtrusive. They thrust themselves upon our attention wherever we turn. There is a vague feeling diffused through the upper strata of English society that repeal is one of those awful evils which to avert would justify the adoption of any alternative. The aristocracy are doing their utmost to stimulate this feeling, and to convert it into a barrier behind which they may use, with fatal effect, every weapon which despotism can turn against constitutional liberty.

We confess to our serious fears that, in deference to the strength of this feeling against repeal, the people of this country will allow themselves to witness without alarm or indignation the infraction of all the most unquestioned rights of the subject. A tame acquiescence in arbitrary rule is too likely to be exhibited. The daring attempts of government, heedless of a country's wants, and seemingly intent only upon party triumphs, to prevent the expression of popular opinion in Ireland, will, we are painfully apprehensive, pass almost without remonstrance. Hitherto the agitation of the repeal question has been carried on within the precincts of law—and the cry which has come over the channel to startle English statesmen from their day-dreams of ambition, however loud, has yet been peaceful. What means that sudden activity at the War office? Whence comes it that armed steamers are prowling along the coasts of Ireland, and that troops are being transported in haste to her shores? The government has nothing to contend with but opinion. Is opinion then to be put down by military menace? Is the free utterance of political views to be stopped by braying artillery? Are we to stand by in guilty apathy and see the right of public meeting shattered by organised violence, and popular enthusiasm in behalf of certain principles treated as a crime, simply forasmuch as we regard those principles with aversion? The friends of liberty in this country may be assured, that the weapon which is found effectual for the destruction of constitutional freedom in Ireland will soon be turned against themselves—and, by silently sanctioning arbitrary measures for the suppression of the public voice in that kingdom, they will invite an attack upon their own bulwarks of freedom.

We rejoice to observe that the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union is alive to the danger—and we commend to the adoption of all the associations acting in unison with it, the following resolution agreed to on Monday last:—

"That the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures recently adopted by the government to suppress the free and peaceful expression of opinion by their fellow-subjects in Ireland, are viewed by this Council with alarm and indignation; and without offering a judgment upon the question of a repeal of the union, which they regard as lying altogether out of their province, they feel it incumbent upon them, especially looking at the unrighteous means by which that union was effected, and the misgovernment by which it has been followed, to claim for Irishmen the undeniable right of discussing that question; and they enter their solemn protest against the employment of British men and money to stifle by force the legitimate utterance of the popular voice in the sister kingdom."

There is, however, another rock ahead—one, the proximity of which is less suspected, and the danger of splitting upon which is consequently more im-

minent. *The repeal movement will not terminate in repeal*—no one, at least on this side of the water, anticipates it. Where, then, will it end? Whither will it conduct us? Our answer is short but unhesitating, "Into the arms of the whigs." It is not our intention to question the motives of any of the prominent advocates of repeal. They may be as sincere now as their past conduct has been ambiguous. But we cannot forget that popular judicial appointments by Lords Normanby and Ebrington, were once held to be a full equivalent for Arms bills passed in silence, and for aristocratic principles avowed without an attempt at qualification. To this state of things, it is our apprehension, we shall be driven back. The reputation acquired by the whig government, by the seeming and superficial success of its conciliatory and soothing policy towards Ireland, is now in process of resuscitation. The feeling is getting abroad, that any sacrifice must be made in order to quiet that part of her Majesty's dominions. Every effort is being put forth to beget a panic in the public mind at the formidable aspect which Irish difficulties are assuming. Already Lord John Russell is availing himself of the favourable opportunity; and has given intimation to the House of Commons that he may hereafter submit to it a motion on Irish affairs. The present ministers will probably be worked out of office by the force of a current which they have strengthened by resistance. Their places must be supplied—and the danger is, that the noise and turmoil of Irish politics will, for a time, render men insensible to the worth of great principles, and deaf to the lessons uttered by experience. The next government will be judged of by its competency to hush the cry for repeal. The whigs will do that—and doing that, they will be tolerated in the opposition or neglect of all the great interests of the empire.

There are other perils to the progress of good government, springing out of the movement for repeal, to which we need not now specifically advert. Those to which we have pointed notice appear to us most threatening. The prudence and firmness of the friends of complete suffrage will be put to the proof. It is for them to take effectual measures to keep their distinctive principles prominently in view of the British public. Let no cajolery deceive them. Let no temptations to purchase a truce with Irish agitation divert them from the great object of their pursuit. Ireland wants a responsible government equally with Great Britain; and whether the union be repealed or maintained, this alone is likely to confer permanent advantages upon either country. To secure such government, by securing equal representation, is the surest way to redress grievances under which the people, both here and on the other side of the channel, are crushed into the dust. Upon this obvious truth it becomes us to insist not the less, but the more earnestly, in consequence of Irish troubles. And above all, let us see to it, that we are not hoodwinked by fears of commotion and insurrection in the sister kingdom, so as to be quietly led back to a connivance at whiggism.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

THE overland mail has brought a copy of a notification issued by the Governor-general from the political department, Bombay castle, announcing for general information that "it hath pleased Almighty God again to bless our arms with victory." There is a mixture of hypocrisy and profanity in this cast of phraseology most repulsive to every well-ordered mind. Our forces in the East have been engaged in butchering tribes from whom we had received the most friendly attentions and assistance, in laying waste their country, and in reducing their capital to ruins. The sole plea which can be alleged in excuse for our wanton aggression upon the Ameers of Scinde is, that the annexation of that province to our Indian territories is likely to be profitable to ourselves, and that the conquest will probably pay its own expenses. This seems to be, in the judgment of our rulers, a sufficient argument for repaying hospitality with insult, and crushing to the earth those who had confessedly done more to conciliate good-will than to provoke violence. And having accomplished a deed which stains with a foul blot our national reputation, and exposes us to the heaviest curse of the Supreme Judge of the universe, they have the effrontery to talk in set religious phrase, and to arrogate to themselves the sanction of high heaven.

War! We, inhabitants of Britain, who know nothing, except by report, of the terrible evils of this scourge of the human race, and whose indignant censure is instantly pronounced upon the heedlessness or want of foresight which, in our own land, occasions a single death—we, who weep over the very limited mortality caused by the treadmill, and justly conceive ourselves bound to remonstrate against prison discipline or workhouse cruelty, which issues in the premature death of some two or three paupers or prisoners—with what a frightful destitution of concern do we hear of hundreds being hewn down to the grave at the capricious bidding of an aristocratic government!

Where is the Christian consistency of our churches, that they can tolerate these enormities? Whence comes it that we can read, almost without a sigh, of thousands in distant parts hurried into immortality by the injustice and rapacity of our own rulers? Surely it must be from want of due reflection, and because unable to appreciate all the fell horrors of war, that we allow these deeds of darkness to be repeated month after month.

"Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands,
His blood-red tresses deepening in the sun,
With death-shot glowing in his fiery hands,
And eye that scorches all it glares upon!"

We see not the hideous features of war, simply because it has never come nigh to us. We behold only its holiday attire—its pomp and bravery—its glistening arms and flaunting banners. And yet every preparation rendered necessary to carry out successful war treads upon all the best and holiest feelings of humanity, turns the edge of man's kindest and most generous attributes, and makes him a slave before it employs him as a murderer. Over every battle-field the demon Fury presides. The fall of every hapless soldier leaves a vacancy in the affections of some surviving hearts. Bereaved families mourn in silence. Grey hairs go down in sorrow to the grave. Widows pine, refusing to be comforted; and unconscious infancy is robbed of its natural protection. Our armies carry with them, in their progress, and scatter far and wide, the seeds of demoralisation. Even at home, and under the restraint imposed by public vigilance, they are the pest of the localities in which they are quartered; but abroad and under arms, they are the ministers of heaven's severest judgments. The most awful convulsions of nature—tempests, inundations, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, are to be chosen as infinitely preferable to war. They produce death, but they leave morals what they were. The immediate victims claim our pity, but the agent, in such case, awakens no indignation. They have carried off their hundreds, whilst war has slain its millions.

It may well become British Christians to ask themselves whether no way is open to put an end to these calamities. Every mail from the East brings intelligence of fresh excesses and still aggravated iniquity. The government, so restless in hunting down man abroad, is now, if reports be not unfounded, preparing to employ the sword at home, and threatening to pour out the blood of our Irish fellow-countrymen. It becomes, in our estimation, a religious duty to resolve upon putting a speedy termination to this state of things. Let those who now refuse to give to the people full and equal representation in parliament answer it to their own consciences for perpetuating a system of class rule which

"Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As makes the angels weep."

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.—This event took place on Friday afternoon in the new chapel royal, Buckingham palace, and was attended by the most distinguished members of the aristocracy and several foreign princes. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the baptismal service, assisted by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, and other dignitaries of the church. The royal infant received the names of "Alice Maud Mary." The ceremony was concluded a little before two o'clock. After the ceremony, the whole of the distinguished party repaired to the picture gallery, where a grand collation was given in honour of the event.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—We stated some weeks since that, notwithstanding the positive assertions to the contrary, no announcement, official or otherwise, had been made as to the period of the Queen's visit to Ireland. We can now state further, that all idea of her Majesty's visit to Ireland is for the present abandoned. Members of the government have given assurances of this fact to some noblemen of their party who were desirous of making preparations for the reception of the Queen in her expected tour through that portion of her dominions. We need scarcely add that no apprehension on the part of her Majesty as to the loyal enthusiasm of the people of Ireland to her own person has led to this change of intention; but it must be obvious that, under existing circumstances, it might be exceedingly inconvenient for any of her ministers to accompany their royal mistress. —*Observer.*

Friday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Prince Albert to be first and principal knight grand cross and acting grand master of the order of the Bath, in the room of the Duke of Sussex; and the Duke of Cambridge to be chief ranger and keeper of Hyde park and St James's park, in the room of the same royal duke.

THE ROYAL STEAM YACHT.—The Victoria and Albert royal steam yacht will be brought round to Portsmouth next month, as it is expected she will be fully equipped and ready for sea in about six weeks. Whatever intention her Majesty might have had of visiting Ireland in course of the summer, there is now no probability of such a visit taking place, at least until that country is in a more settled state. It is understood to be her Majesty's intention to take repeated excursions to sea during the season, and to visit some of the principal ports along the coast, and among others that of Plymouth, to inspect the dockyard and other public works there. —*Daily Paper.*

ADDRESS TO LORD MORPETH.—On Tuesday the address of the electors and inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire, agreed to at a public meeting at Wakefield, at which Earl Fitzwilliam presided, was presented by deputation to Viscount Morpeth. It bore the signatures of 38,694 of the noble viscount's supporters and friends. His lordship, in reply to the address, alluded to his predictions at the last election having been already in part fulfilled, and intimated his intention of again coming forward as a candidate for parliament at the proper time.

Sir Charles James Napier is to be created a knight grand cross of the Bath, in token of his services at the late battle of Meeanee. —*Chronicle.* [What a pity there are no Ameers in this country to be killed and despoiled of their territory.]

The King of Hanover arrived at the Custom-house on Friday, from Calais; and proceeded to his residence in St James's palace, which he reached at four o'clock. He was visited by Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George; and his Majesty visited the Queen Dowager and the Princess Sophia; dining with the Duchess of Gloucester. According to some accounts he was very much hooted on landing at the quay.

The judges sat on Thursday, in the Exchequer chamber, and selected their circuits for the approaching summer assizes. The following is the arrangement:—Norfolk circuit, Lord Denman and Baron Alderson; Home circuit, Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Baron Parke; Midland circuit, Lord Abinger and Justice Pattison; North Wales, Baron Gurney; South Wales, Baron Rolfe; Oxford circuit, Justice Williams and Justice Maule; Western circuit, Justice Coleridge and Justice Erskine; Northern circuit, Justice Wightman and Justice Cresswell. Justice Coltman remains in town.

ATHLONE ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the last return for this borough met on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, when it was stated, by the agent for the petitioner, that his counsel, Mr Cockburn, "had gone to the Derby," and he begged of the committee to adjourn until the following day. The counsel for the sitting member resisted this application; and, after several deliberations, it was put to the agent whether, if the committee adjourned, he would be answerable for the day's expenses. This, he said, he was not authorised to do; and the committee ultimately decided that the sitting member was duly elected.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.—This committee met at the same time, but proved themselves more accommodating, as they adjourned to allow of the members attending the Derby. The committee met on Thursday. Messrs Austen and Kinglake for the sitting member. Messrs Cockburn and Hildyard for the petitioners. There were two petitions, alleging bribery and corruption, and praying for a void election, and two for a scrutiny and claiming the seat. The two latter Mr Cockburn abandoned, on account of the largeness of the majority. Two or three persons gave evidence that they had been paid for canvassing, delivering messages, &c. They admitted having been in prison, &c. The case was resumed on Friday, but on Saturday Mr Cockburn said that after the extraordinary manner in which the witnesses called in to support the petition had failed in answering the expectations upon which they had been called, the inquiry would be abandoned. Mr Gisborne was therefore declared duly elected.

In an advertisement offering the Woodchester Park estate, Worcestershire, for sale, the auctioneer announces, in a line of capital letters, as one of the tempting inducements to purchasers, "POLITICAL INFLUENCE OVER TWELVE HUNDRED HONEST (!) YEOMEN."

GENERAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—We are requested to intimate to the anti-slavery body generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland, that the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery society have completed all the necessary arrangements previous to the holding of the anti-slavery convention; and have now to announce that the tickets for admission of delegates who have been nominated thereto, are ready for delivery at the society's offices, 27, New Broad street. Each delegate will be entitled to introduce a lady, for whom also a ticket of admission has been prepared. Ladies, members of Anti-slavery associations, will also be accommodated with tickets, on application to the committee. The sittings of the convention will commence at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 13th of June next, at Freemason's hall, Great Queen street, London. The venerable Thomas Clarkson has consented to become its president. Societies which have not yet nominated delegates are urgently and respectfully called upon to do so within the next ten days, that the tickets of admission to the convention may be prepared previously to their arrival in town. Any gentlemen from foreign countries, sympathising with the objects contemplated by the convention, and desiring to be present, can be furnished with a visitor's ticket, either by application to the committee, or through the introduction of any delegate who may be appointed. We need not remind our friends of the importance of a large and punctual attendance on the first day of the convention. —*Anti-slavery Reporter.*

PREPARATION FOR WAR.—We hear that members of the trade have been invited to send in tenders for the supply of ten thousand sets of infantry accoutrements, and it is required that the tenders should state the earliest date at which the accoutrements can be furnished. Such a clause as this has not been usual since the hottest period of the war. —*Morning Post.* [This looks as though government had some other object in view, besides putting down the expression of public opinion in Ireland.]

General News.

FOREIGN.

INDIA.

The express in anticipation of the overland mail from India, which left Bombay on the 1st of May, brings the important details of the victory gained by Sir Charles Napier, on the 24th of March, near the river Tullalic, in which the last effort of the Ameers, who during sixty years have ruled the fertile districts along the Indus, was made to defend their independence. Those details represent Sir Charles Napier as leading the British troops into an engagement, in which the Beloochees fought desperately. Eleven guns and nineteen standards were taken. The wounded on the part of the British amounted to 231, the killed to 39. Two officers were killed—viz., Captain Garrett, of the Bengal cavalry, and Lieutenant Smith, of the Bombay horse artillery. Lieutenant Burr died subsequently of his wounds. The accounts of the engagement are of the usual character, though the resolution and resistance of the Beloochees was of the most determined character. The following extracts give a sufficiently melancholy account of the horrors of the engagement:—

"The enemy's infantry and artillery, it appears, fought well, but the cavalry indifferently. Their loss was very great, about 500 bodies being counted upon the field of battle, while the neighbouring villages were filled with dead and wounded men. Three chiefs fell in action—one, Hajee Mahomed Seede, the great promoter of the war. Eleven pieces of cannon and seventeen standards fell into our hands; but very few prisoners were taken, the Beloochees fighting to the last with great desperation, and the custom of their country warfare being neither to give nor accept quarter. The greater part of their force must have been composed of men of mature age, as scarcely a single youth could be seen amongst the slain. The next morning all the bodies in the nullahs were found burning, a horrifying and disgusting sight. Our loss was also considerable, amounting to 39 killed and 231 wounded. Eight prisoners were taken—a small number in a fiercely contested action of three hours between armies amounting jointly to 25,000 men. In their own wars it is not the custom for the Beloochees either to give or accept of quarter. The resistance of the wounded on the present occasion rendered our men savage and unparrying, and to have been able to capture any alive was something like an approximation to the customs of civilised war. Every exertion was made to collect the wounded men from amongst the dead on the battle field, with a view to affording them medical attendance."

The town of the Meerpore was soon taken, and its Ameer, Shere Mahomed, who made this last attempt at resistance, was obliged to fly. Omercote, another important position, in the direction of the British territories around Deesa, was taken on the 4th of April by the bold enterprise of Lieutenant Brown, aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Napier. Sir Charles Napier, who was employed in regulating the conquered districts, considers Scinde as completely subdued for the present. The Beloochees of the mountains will, it is thought, make some attempt at the termination of the monsoon to assail the British, but there is nothing serious apprehended.

Lord Ellenborough, as will be seen from the subjoined general order, has annexed Scinde to the British territories.

"By THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"*Agda, April, 17, 1843.*
"The Governor-general, at the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor of Scinde, is pleased to direct, that in all the territories conquered from the Ameers of Scinde, no demand shall be made on the part of the British government, on account of any arrears of revenue due to the Ameers on the 17th of February, 1843; but that from that date, all revenue heretofore payable to the Ameers, except under the head of transit duties, already abolished, shall be due and payable to the officers of the British government."

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India,
J. THOMASON, Secretary to the government of India with the Governor-general."

A notification from the Governor-general, announcing the above victory, commences with the following paragraphs:—

"Political Department, Bombay Castle, April 5, 1843.
"The Hon. the Governor in council feels the highest gratification in announcing for general information, that official intelligence has this day been received that it hath pleased Almighty God again to bless our arms with victory."

"On the 24th ultimo, the British force in Scinde, consisting of about 5,000 men, under the command of his Excellency Major-general Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., attacked and signally defeated an army of 20,000 Beloochees posted in a very strong and difficult position, four miles from Hyderabad, and commanded in person by Ameer Shere Mahomed, the chief of Meerpore."

"The battle lasted for more than three hours; the resistance of the enemy was brave and determined; but in the end, unable to cope against British prowess, they were defeated with great slaughter, and with the loss of all their artillery and standards."

There was a petty disturbance created at Khytul, to the north of Delhi, by an old Rancee, who wanted to rule after her husband's death. She at first routed two companies of the troops, but was soon compelled to escape no one knew where.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails—the mountainous districts of Bundelkund form the only exception; but the attention of the government was directed to the necessity of establishing peace there. On this subject the correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes as follows:—

"The spirit of disaffection and intrigue is, there can be no doubt, busily at work in the very heart of India. The proceedings of the Rancee of Khytul have found their parallel in a threatened outbreak at Jeypore, on the part of the Regent of that state, who is also of the softer sex. Bundelkund is still unsettled; Kerowlee (according to the *Delhi Gazette*) is a scene of the utmost anarchy; affairs at Gwalior wear a gloomy aspect; Marwar is in a most unsatisfactory condition; and Jeypore, Beckaneen, and Jondpore, send forth hordes of marauders into the districts around."

"Where, it may well be asked, is the peace that has been bestowed to Asia? We look to Scinde, whose captive princes, scattered hosts, and ensanguined plains afford a reply that needs no words for its expression; we turn our glance homewards, and the cry of insurrection bursts forth from the centre of our dominions!"

The news from Afghanistan represent Akhbar Khan as having lost much of his popularity. He had come about the middle of March to Jellalabad to meet his father, Dost Mahomed, who was going from Peshawur towards Cabul.

Much of the clamour (says the *Times*) raised against Lord Ellenborough had subsided. His lord-

ship, who was said to have received notice of his elevation to an earldom, had become a favourite with the army.

The Ameers of Scinde arrived at Bombay on the 19th of April, where they were received with distinction, and sent to reside, under a strong guard, at Malabar-point government house. One of them, who is represented as a dangerous character, and who had gained notoriety from his being implicated in the murder of Captain Ennis, and in the attack on the British envoy, was confined in Fort George. The place of their ultimate confinement was not known; Phoolshair, an old palace of the Peishwa, seventeen miles from Poonah, was spoken of.

CHINA.

The news from China, which comes down to the 12th of March, states, that in consequence of the sudden death of old Elepo, the imperial commissioner, after a feast at Canton, there were apprehensions entertained of the settlement of the treaty and commercial tariff being considerably delayed. A cousin of the Emperor was spoken of as likely to take the place of the Commissioner; and Sir H. Pottinger had declared his intention to proceed to the northern ports, in order to carry on the negotiation there. Much of the difficulties that interpose in the arrangement of the business is supposed to arise from the intrigues of the Hong merchants at Canton, who do not wish that the other ports should be opened.

The great events of December last, in which the factories were partially destroyed, is reported to have been so mildly censured by his Celestial Majesty, as to lead the populace to believe that a repetition on even a more extended scale would be by no means displeasing. Agents are reported to have been employed in the purchase of vessels and the materials for their armament from the Americans. It was said that Sir Henry Pottinger had warned the Chinese authorities, "that should their government connive at any act tending to a breach of the stipulations contained in the new treaty, he had still the means of effectually blockading Canton and the Grand Canal, and to carry his complaints to the Peiho." At all the other places the inhabitants showed the most friendly feelings towards the British.

The Vixen steamer, with Colonel Malcolm on board, was expected at Hong-kong about the middle of March.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains despatches from Algiers, announcing important successes gained by the Duke d'Aumale and General Bugeaud over Abd-el-Kader. The following is a telegraphic despatch from Toulon on the subject:—"The Duke d'Aumale writes on the 20th, from his camp at Chabouina—"The stronghold of Abd-el-Kader is taken: his treasury pillaged; his regular troops killed or dispersed. Four stand of colours, a piece of artillery, an immense booty, and considerable herds of cattle, have fallen into our power."

The late news from Spain (says the *National*) has caused the ex-Queen Christina to return from Malmaison to her residence at Paris. M. Guizot shows much gallantry on the occasion. All telegraphic despatches and others relating to Spain are immediately copied and despatched to the Queen's hotel, between which and the Palace of Neuilly (the King's summer residence) couriers are constantly passing. M. Hernandez, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, cannot boast of being treated with as much respect. The Duke De Glucksberg, moreover, addresses circumstantial reports, not to M. Guizot, but directly to the Palace.

The leading articles of Saturday's journals refer principally to the defeat of Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day on the New Coinage bill, which was rejected by a majority of 158 against 147. This event having, however, no political character, produced no sensation out of doors.

SPAIN.

In the postscript of our last number we announced that the Cortes had been dissolved by the Regent, and convoked for the 26th of August.

The decree also declares the payment of taxes from the 1st of January last, to be facultative—i. e., may be paid or not. All Spaniards sentenced for political crimes committed since September 1, 1840, are set free, whether in prison, *presidarios*, &c., whether exiled or transported. This excludes from the amnesty all the emigrants who have not undergone trial.

By another decree, the Regent suppressed, from the 1st of July next, certain tolls, levied at the gates of 28 capitals of the provinces and three harbours, until the Cortes should adopt the general system of taxation, projected by the government. The municipalities, however, will continue to levy duties on meat, wine, oils, vinegar, and soap, but all other articles are to be freely admitted.

The *Gazette* also publishes a circular addressed by the minister of the interior, M. Laserna, to the political chiefs in the provinces, recommending them to leave the press perfectly free in their respective jurisdictions, but to suffer no attack against the second article of the constitution to remain unpunished.

The deputies, 84 in number, who supported the Lopez administration, assembled on the 23rd, and resolved on appointing a committee of eleven members, whose duty it would be to reply to all the manifestos addressed to the nation, either in the name of the Regent or that of the new ministry. Among the commissioners chosen were Messrs Olozaga, Lopez, and Cortina. Messrs Villalta, Gonzales, Bravo, and Eugenio Moreno Lopez had drawn up and published an *exposé* of the late events, in which M. Aston is represented to have acted a prominent part in procuring the overthrow of the Lopez cabinet.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle*, after enumerating the various measures proposed by the new administration, of whom M. Mendizabal appears to be the managing chief, says:—

"The boldest step of all, however, is the complete and entire suppression of the heavy taxes known here under the name of *Derechos de Puertos*, and equivalent to our tolls in former times and the *octrois* of the French towns. Falling upon articles of provision chiefly, and by which the price of them was enormously raised on the poor of Spain, the measure cannot fail of being popular. The decree is to come into operation, from the 1st of next month, upon that portion of these tolls which went to the government; and on that received exclusively by the corporations in sixty days afterwards. The scheme is an old and favourite project of M. Mendizabal, who, in breaking down this old system of contribution, gives another proof of the sweeping power of the hand by which tithes and the monastic institutions were carried away from Spain. If his successors only build up as well as he pulls down, Spain cannot fail of being the better of his third essay in ruling the destinies of his country. They cannot, at least, complain that he did not clear the ground for them. We have yet, however, to see in what manner he will replace the tax just struck off in so dashing a style. Report attributes grand measures, for this and other purposes, to certainly the most prolific head in Spain in financial and administrative projects. The coalitionists, with views narrowed by bad passions and selfish interests, stand aghast to-day at the courage and comprehensive schemes of the 'man of all work' of the Spanish revolution."

Several attempts at an insurrectionary movement had been made in various parts of the country, especially at Barcelona and Saragossa, but appear to have failed. Accounts of a rising in Malaga had been received at Madrid, but without any details of its immediate causes or of the principal actors. It was reported that a junta had been formed under the auspices of the municipal authorities, and of the national guards. The government had promptly despatched troops from the nearest garrisons to reduce the insurgents, who were not, it was thought, likely to cause much embarrassment. The intelligence from all the other parts of the country was satisfactory.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

BOKHARA.—The *Bombay Times* of the 8th of April publishes the following extract of a letter from Lodi-anah, in reference to the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Connolly. The information, we fear, can hardly be relied on:—

"LODIANAH, MARCH 23, 1843.—The report last month was, that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Connolly had been murdered, but there is a few here who declare that they are still alive, and that he heard from a brother of his at Bokhara, who told him that a Greek interpreter and a slave, who had been for months confined in the same well with them, were taken out and executed, and the populace made to believe that they were Colonel Stoddart and Captain Connolly. The man has very good testimonials of character, and has offered (without reward) to convey a chit to them, and bring back an answer in the course of five months."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The report that these islands had been taken possession of by England, created quite a sensation at Paris, and Timolu Haalilo and William Richards, envoys from his Majesty Kamehameha the III, to his Majesty the King of the French, who have for some time past been in Paris, published a protest asserting that the islands were entirely independent, and acknowledged to be so by Britain. Sir R. Peel has also denied the above statement in parliament.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the differences which had existed between the holy see and the court of Lisbon had been satisfactorily arranged. The court of Spain, likewise, had taken steps to re-establish a good understanding with the court of Rome.

THE FAIR OF LEIPSIK.—A letter from Leipzig, May 21, in the *Journal de Frankfort*, says—"The fair is over. There were a considerable number of purchasers from the South of Germany and Switzerland. From Poland there only came Jewish traders from Warsaw, Lublin, and some other parts of the kingdom, and those in very small numbers. There were also some Russian buyers, whom the excessive tariff prevented taking away more than a few articles. The Grusians purchased a quantity of cloth and other articles produced by the states of the German Customs union. The Moldavians were numerous, but on the other hand eight of the principal traders of Wallachia were absent. Merinoes and Thibets found no great market; but woolen cloths and waistcoating, made in the states of the Customs union, were nearly all disposed of. English woolen goods were not in much demand, and they will probably disappear altogether in time from our fairs. It is supposed that about 160,000 pieces of cloth were brought to the fair, of which only 50,000 remain. The first quality was sold for the same price as at the last fair; the second and third sorts at lower prices."

Private letters from Alexandria speak in very sanguine terms of the probability of a junction between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, by means of a canal cut through the Isthmus of Suez. The Pasha has recently had an interview with the consuls of the European nations to discourse with them on the subject. The Austrian consul has been especially charged by Prince Metternich to sound the feeling of the consuls; and the general belief in Egypt is, that some project for accomplishing the work will soon be adopted.—*Times*.

NEGRO REVOLT IN CUBA.—One of those dreadful affairs, of which the history of slaveholding countries furnishes so many examples—a negro insurrection—has recently taken place in the island of Cuba. It appears, however, to have been confined to a single district, and limited to comparatively few slaves. Against an armed force, and regularly disciplined troops, of course these wretched beings could not stand, and the usual result has followed; they have been put down at a fearful cost of life, to be followed

in the case of the survivors, by a death of torture, or a life of unbearable wretchedness. But although the revolt has been put down, the cause which led to it has not. Slavery still remains, with all its horrible incidents; and until that be terminated, insurrections will break out, spreading alarm and terror in every direction. How different is the state of the British colonies at the present moment! The tranquillity which reigns is universal; the peaceful and orderly conduct of the negroes is admirable; and it may be said that the dread of revolt passed away with the advent of freedom. It is probable that in no part of the world are the rights of persons and of property more respected than in the British colonies; and certainly a more loyal and devoted body of men than the emancipated slaves are not to be found within the limits of the British empire.—*Anti-slavery Reporter*.

Mr George Thompson, the present "lion" of Calcutta, has, it appears, been engaged by the King of Delhi, who has of late had much cause for complaint against us, to plead his Majesty's cause in England, and will shortly return thither, accompanied by one of the princes.—*Chronicle*.

TREATY WITH AMERICA.—I cannot avoid, however, mentioning a singular report which has obtained credence in the political circles, to the effect that Lord Brougham is coming over here in August or September, either as a special minister or commissioner, accompanied by J. Macgregor, Esq., of the board of Trade, for the purpose of arranging a new commercial treaty between England and the United States, and that the President will appoint the Hon. D. Webster and the Hon. J. C. Calhoun to confer with them on the subject, with equal powers to their own, as far as consistent with the institutions of this country. I hope they will arrange the Oregon question at the same time, as it really bears a threatening aspect. It is much to be lamented that this excitable difficulty was not settled with the north-east boundary in the late treaty of Washington. It is further stated that the French ministry also intend to follow the example of England and the United States, if they succeed in their negotiations, and to propose a new commercial treaty between France and the United States.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

GOVERNESSES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A numerous assembly took place on Thursday, the 25th ult., at the Hanover square rooms, his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, for the purpose of passing resolutions regarding the importance of at once establishing this institution. The promoters have three objects in view:—"1. To afford assistance privately and delicately (as in the Literary fund) to English governesses in temporary distress. 2. When a sufficient sum shall have been accumulated, to grant annuities to governesses in their old age. 3. When a sufficient number of names shall have been furnished, to open a provident fund, by which governesses may, by their own subscriptions, secure annuities for themselves." The Duke of Rutland, Earls Manners and Jermyn, the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Chichester, the Hon. Captain Maude, and the Hon. Henry Pierrepont, were among the principal speakers, and the sum subscribed on the spot amounted to nearly £500.

On Wednesday Mr Hunter, of Finsbury circus, was unanimously elected alderman of Coleman street ward, in the room of Sir W. Heygate. Mr Hunter is a dissenter.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—The chief leader of the London chartists having joined the repealers of the metropolis, and declared that all their influence should be used to forward the question in England, the Dublin association have written to the London societies to the following effect:—

"Corn exchange, Dublin, May 31, 1843.

"DEAR SIR.—I feel much obliged by your letter, and the prudent view you take of the recent lamentable occurrence in London. What could have induced the wardens or repealers to listen for one instant to the suggestion of any junction with the chartists? They have mortified and grieved their friends here sadly; but one course is clear—we can countenance no connexion whatever with chartists, but, above all, with their leaders, who hold out the abhorrent doctrine of physical force, and some of them people we have reason to suspect, who are in the pay of the Tories, and are now come among the repealers to create confusion, and commit us into the hands of our enemies, when the attainment of the repeal is obvious, and can be marred only by contact with those who have been reckless of peace and order. We cannot and will not have anything to do with these chartists."

The letter is signed by Mr Ray, the secretary of the association.

THE CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.—The inclosed space that has been boarded in for some time past, in Westminster hall, for the receipt of the cartoons that are shortly to be publicly exhibited, on Thursday received some of these works of art that are sent to compete for the premiums that are to be awarded to the best. These cartoons, as is well known, are proposed as specimens of designs for the frescoes with which it is contemplated the new houses of parliament will be adorned. They are executed in chalk or charcoal, or some similar material, and without colours; the subjects selected from British history, or from the works of Shakspeare, Milton, or Spencer, and the figures not less than the size of life.

CITY ANTIQUITIES.—In Cateaton-street, on the east side of Milk-street, Cheapside, where the ground has been excavated a considerable depth for the purpose of making a foundation for some warehouses, which are now in course of erection, the workmen have discovered a large quantity of Roman earthenware, consisting of jugs, &c., and many ancient coins.

On Thursday, on coming to a cess-pool which was under the surface about fifteen feet, an egg was found quite perfect, which must have been there 200 or 300 years. A few days ago much curiosity was excited in consequence of the workmen meeting with several piles of wood, which are fixed in the earth at a depth of about ten feet from the surface. There were two sets of piles, at about six feet from each other. In each set there are nine piles (forming a square), each pile being about five feet high. Upon these piles were several trunks of trees, which have been removed. They are supposed to have been placed there at a period long before the fire of London in 1666.

THE STREETS OF LONDON.—The street-cleansing machine was at work in the Strand on Thursday, on the stone pavement before Somerset house. The state of this thoroughfare during the late rainy weather has been deplorable, and full opportunity was thus afforded of displaying the power of the machine. Within fifteen minutes after the commencement of the operation the receiving machine was completely filled. A second cart was then set to work, while the full cart went to deposit its contents. The contrast presented by the cleansed surface with the adjacent pavement was very striking, from the sudden removal of so large a portion of filth from the crowded thoroughfare.

THE WHITSUN HOLIDAY.—Monday was a day devoted to festivity and holiday making. At an early hour the huge metropolis poured out its thousands in every direction in quest of relaxation and a day's pleasure. The Thames, both above and below bridge, was crowded with steamers, filled with holiday folk, on excursions to Greenwich, Gravesend, Hampton, and those innumerable places to which cockneys resort on such occasions. In town, the British museum, National gallery, Westminster abbey, &c., received their usual complement of visitors, but not in such numbers as on former occasions in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. Hampstead heath was the rendezvous of the teetotalers, who mustered nearly 15,000 strong, forming a procession of about a mile and a half. Marquees were erected in various parts of the park for their accommodation. The chartists attempted to get up a demonstration close by, and draw off part of the assembly, but the scheme completely failed.

A GRAVESEND STEAMER SUNK.—On Saturday afternoon, as the Eagle, Gravesend steam packet, was proceeding through Long Reach to Gravesend, a large sailing barge, under a press of canvass, proceeding up the tide for London, ran into the steamer abaft of the paddle boxes, and stove her in, knocking away several feet of her timbers. She immediately began to fill with water. The captain seeing the imminent peril his vessel was in, ran her towards the shore, the crew and a few passengers aboard taking to the boat. In a few minutes afterwards the vessel sunk. She was raised, and her damage temporarily repaired by planks and oil-cloth, and was towed to Hungerford stairs by the Falcon on Sunday.

DEATH BY FIRE.—The daughter of Mr Alderson, a carpenter, living in Love lane, Wandsworth, on Tuesday night, having a dress to finish by the next morning, said she would sit up in her bedroom and finish it. Nothing occurred to disturb the quiet of the house during the night. On the following morning Mr Alderson went to the door of his daughter's bedroom, called, and received no answer. To his inexpressible horror he discovered his daughter on the floor, burnt to death. The body presented the frightful appearance of having been roasted alive. The deceased was subject to fits; and the probability is that she was taken with one of these while working, and having knocked the candle off the table, set fire to her clothes.

PROVINCIAL.

LORD DUNGANNON'S SEAT IN JEOPARDY.—It is now ascertained beyond doubt or controversy, that the election of Lord Dungannon was secured by the payment of head-money to the corrupt freemen of the city of Durham. So palpable and notorious is the fact, that the friends of Mr Bright have resolved to prosecute a petition against the noble lord's return; and, if justice be done, it is certain that his lordship will be relieved from his senatorial duties. The probability, however, is that Lord Dungannon, conscious of his moral and legal guilt in this matter, will feel it his duty to accept the only office under the crown to which he can ever hope to attain, that of becoming a steward of the Chiltern hundreds.—*Sunderland Herald*.

KENT COUNTY MEETING.—The High Sheriff of Kent has, in pursuance of requisitions from various parts of the county, called a meeting, to be held on Penenden heath, on June 9, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament on the proposed Canada Corn bill, and on full and effectual protection to agriculture, and every branch of industry.

THE CHESHIRE MAGISTRACY.—It is rumoured that several of the magistrates of the county of Chester, who have been so severely handled by the Secretary of State in his letter relating to the non-dismissal of the Knutsford gaoler, have declared their intention of withdrawing their names from the commission of the peace. Among others, we have heard the name of Mr Randle Wilbraham, jun., who took a more than commonly active part in opposition to Sir J. Graham's directions. This rumour has created a great sensation in the neighbourhoods of Congleton and Sandbach, and it is expected that some public demonstrations of satisfaction will follow his resignation, whenever it shall take place.

MR CORDEN AT BEDFORD.—On Saturday Messrs Cobden and Moore met the farmers of Bedfordshire in a large field called "Peck's meet," in the vicinity of the town, the room originally fixed upon having been found too small for the audience. Strenuous efforts had been made by the pro-corn-law parties to induce farmers to attend to defeat the leaguers. Three waggons served instead of platforms. Lord Charles Russell was called to the chair, and bespoke a fair hearing for all parties. Mr Cobden then spoke with his usual energy and eloquence for upwards of two hours, and at the close of his speech was greeted with hearty cheers. At its close Mr Pym, in a long speech, moved a resolution in favour of protection, which was seconded by Mr Bennett, who vituperated the League. An amendment denouncing monopoly of every kind was moved by Mr Metcalfe, and seconded by Mr Lattimore. The latter gentleman met with much interruption in the course of his address. The Rev. Mr Bigg then addressed the meeting in a speech in which, as reported, it is hard to say whether coarseness, nonsense, or oddness predominates. He was followed by Mr Moore, who concluded a long and forcible address by stating his belief that a majority of the audience would unite in demanding a total and immediate repeal of the corn laws. The resolution and amendment were then put, when the latter was carried by a large majority. This did not, however, satisfy the pro-corn-law party, who insisted on a division of forces, which, on being put into effect only the more effectually proved their defeat, as there were at least two to one ranged on the free trade side.

VISIT OF MR CORDEN, &C., TO NORTH CHESHIRE.—We understand that preparations are making to invite R. Cobden and J. Bright, Esqrs, and other distinguished leaders of the National Anti-corn-law League, to address the electors of North Cheshire, on an early day, at Knutsford, on the evils of the corn laws, more especially as they affect the interests of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil.—*Macclesfield Chronicle*.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE WORKMEN'S GREAT CHORAL MEETING.—Among the novelties of the ensuing festive week this great assemblage will certainly take the lead. The Free trade hall is expected to be filled, upwards of two thousand tickets having already been disposed of, and the number of singers engaged being about fifteen hundred. Mr Hullah will have the direction of this splendid display of the vocal art. The compositions selected for the evening are of the first class, so that an extraordinary treat may be anticipated.—*Manchester Times*.

BROUGHAM HALL.—The Birds, whom we stated last week to have taken possession of Brougham hall on the 23d ult., were forcibly expelled from what they no doubt thought would be a snug "nest" for them, on the 26th, by direction of Lord Brougham; and on Tuesday last they were apprehended at Clifton, and taken before the magistrates of Penrith, by whom they were committed to Appleby gaol, to take their trial at the next assizes for Westmoreland for a misdemeanour. They were also bound over to keep the peace for twelve months towards Mrs Elliott, the present occupant of Brougham hall. The eldest of the Birds was afterwards admitted to bail. We understand that the Birds are all mechanics; and when searched on going to prison, were found to possess only 3s. 6d. amongst them.—*Carlisle Journal*.

JOHN HAMPDEN.—Lord Nugent, aided by the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lords Brougham, Denman, Lovelace, and Fortescue, and a few others, has nearly completed his project of a monument to the memory of John Hampden. It consists of a large block of Portland stone, resting on a massive plinth of the same material, and bearing in bold relief a medallion portrait of the patriot (in marble), and the following inscription:—

"Here, in this field of Chalgrove, John Hampden, after an able and strenuous, but unsuccessful resistance, in parliament and before the judges of the land, to the measures of an arbitrary court, first took arms, assembling the levies of the associated counties of Buckingham and Oxford, in 1642. And here, within a few paces of this spot, he received the wound of which he died, while fighting in defence of the free monarchy and ancient liberties of England, June 18th, 1643. In the two hundredth year from that day, this stone was raised in reverence to his memory."

On the 19th inst. (by which day the monument will be completed), a grand dinner will be given on "Chalgrove field," Lord Nugent in the chair.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

SOUTH DEVON.—The weather during the past week has been rather cold, with frequent showers of rain. Apples are setting well in every situation, and grass is plentiful in the pastures; in fact, everything seems to be rapidly progressing towards an abundant crop. The price of cider has declined.—*Western Times*.

Within the past week the temperature has been that of summer, but a great quantity of rain has fallen, and apprehensions are felt that, for the wheat at least, the moisture is excessive.—*Leeds Mercury*.

If the moisture continues, the bright hopes of harvest, at one time entertained, will be sorely darkened. What shall we do with dear bread? We can hardly subsist on cheap. And it is rising already. The good harvest, it was said, would ruin the farmers. A bad harvest will ruin the farmers and the people also.—*Birmingham Journal*.

The month of May having been one of almost continued rain, scarcely a day passing by without the ground being saturated with moisture, the hay harvest is necessarily delayed. We trust a change will shortly take place. Should we have soon some fine weather, the farmers will be able to secure their prolific crops of hay, and all kinds of farming produce will be greatly benefited.—*Bath Journal*.

The weather has of late been extremely unsettled in this part of the country, heavy showers and cold winds having prevailed. During the whole of last week the rain fell almost without intermission. No injury, we hear, has been done to the crops, though a season of dry warm weather is anxiously desired. Heavy rains, sometimes accompanied by thunder and lightning, have prevailed in most parts of the country. —*Liverpool Albion*.

LIVERPOOL WAREHOUSES.—We understand that since the recent enormous advance in the rates of insurance on Liverpool warehouses, valuable produce to some amount has been ordered up from Liverpool to be warehoused in Manchester, and in cases, too, where there was a probability that it might have to be returned to Liverpool for sale. —*Times*.

THE NAILORS AT BROMSGROVE.—The nail-making population of this district appear to be in a very unsettled state in consequence of a further reduction that has taken place in their wages, from 16s. to 14s. per week. Captain Peel, with a detachment of the first dragoons, arrived on the spot, in consequence of rumours that the nailors contemplated violent measures. The men invited the interposition of the magistrates, who did interpose; and the masters came to an agreement not to enforce the reduction of wages. At a public meeting, the men declared even the old rate of wages to be inadequate for their support, and complained bitterly of the truck system; and they now demanded an increase of wages. Thus matters remained.

LATE MILITARY RIOT AT MANCHESTER.—A court martial is now proceeding at Manchester to try the soldiers implicated in the late affray with the police. The court sat on Saturday, when they came to a verdict in one of the cases which, of course, is not yet known. They then adjourned to Monday.

EXPLOSION.—At Southampton, on Friday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, smoke was seen to issue from the hold of the brig *Tartar*, laden with a quantity of war stores, consisting of a large number of congre rockets and above twelve hundred shells for *Vera Cruz*. The crew, who had only arrived from London the previous night, immediately left the vessel to her fate, it being reported that she had fifty tons of gunpowder on board. This fortunately was not the case. A few minutes past eleven o'clock it burst out into flames; a most awful and tremendous explosion took place, rockets and shells flying in all directions. The whole deck was in one blaze, and at intervals of every three or four minutes a fresh explosion took place, and which lasted until past two o'clock. The wind, which had been previously very high, abated, when the flames took another direction, and in a moment another and another frightful explosion took place, which continued for about twenty minutes, when the vessel went down headforemost. Pieces of iron were thrown a third of a mile. The brig was old. The cause of the fire is unknown.

BURSTING OF A BOILER.—A boiler burst in the Medlock dyeworks of Messrs Hulme and Sons, at Failsworth, near Manchester, on Wednesday. Steam was supplied from one boiler to a number of dye-shops; many dyers happened to turn back their steam at once, and the boiler exploded. One man near it was dashed against the wall, thrown on the ground, and deluged with scalding water. He died in a few hours. A second was much scalded; and others were more or less hurt.

DIABOLICAL ACT.—A few nights since, as one of our boats was fishing in the West bay, Dungeness, the men on board observed at a distance from them something burning on the water. On nearing the spot they discovered it to be a raft, and on it a tar barrel on fire. They brought the whole on shore. It was a well constructed raft, and the barrel was filled with coals, tar, and other burning matter. The intention of the parties who set the raft on fire and afloat is at present involved in mystery; but, at all events, they must have meant mischief, for there were at the time about fifty sail of vessels at anchor in the bay. —*Kentish Observer*.

SHOWER OF LEECHES!—On Sunday last, an extraordinary, and, as far as we know, unprecedented phenomenon occurred in this town. A very heavy storm of hail fell about noon, and in the evening the youths at the school of Mr D. Chapman, in the Risbygate street, discovered in the playground, which is surrounded by a wall, and far removed from any water, a number of leeches, about twenty of which were destroyed. One of them was carried to Mr Chapman, which he put into a jar, thinking it might possibly be one of four that he lost last year, and he was not informed of the discovery of the others until Monday morning, when he found eight or nine more in the playground. They have been examined by a medical gentleman and a chemist, who pronounces them to be ditch or horse leeches, and it becomes a matter of serious speculation in what manner or from what region they could have been taken up in the cloud. —*Bury Post*.

IRELAND.

ORANGE WRECKING IN TYRONE.—The *Newry Examiner* contains the following account of the Orange proceedings in this district:—

"For several days previous, emissaries were busy in the neighbouring districts, summoning the orangemen to assemble. The plan was well organised, and a simultaneous invasion from several points having been determined on, several parties entered the town with fifes and drums, playing party tunes; but one of the detachments, on passing a quarry, at a place called Carland, within two miles of Dungannon, stopped to attack several men who were at work. They were resisted, and the drum broken in the scuffle. No personal injury, how-

ever, was inflicted, and the defeated party having made good their passage to the town were there reinforced, and marched back to the scene of action resolved on vengeance. They were followed by the police, at the head of whom was Mr Wray, J.P., agent to the Earl of Ranfurly. On arriving in the neighbourhood of Carlan, the orange party proceeded to wreck the houses of the catholics; they demolished upwards of thirty houses, and inflicted several serious injuries, besides plundering whatever property they could lay their hands on. The greater part of this mischief was perpetrated, as we are informed, in presence of the police, who remained passive spectators of the scene, until it was too late to interfere. The ruffians at length were interrupted, and returned to Dungannon, where, for the rest of the day, yells, and shouting, and every description of drunken discord, disturbed the peace of the town. The repealers remained, throughout this irritating scene, perfectly quiet."

The Irish government has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the ruffians.

DISMISSAL OF E. B. ROCHE, ESQ., M.P., FROM THE DEPUTY-LIEUTENANCY.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has directed the Lord Lieutenant of the county to remove our county member, Mr Roche, from the deputy lieutenancy of the county. Mr Roche was deputy lieutenant before the Earl of Bandon was appointed lieutenant, and we believed would have resigned the "office of honour," if he thought it was one held under this government. —*Cork Reporter of Thursday*.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—Rear-admiral Bowles arrived at Dublin on Friday, and has been frequently in communication with the authorities at the castle. The preparations for defending the country against an imaginary foe still proceed with increased activity; and even the most violent of the tory party are laughing at the absurd display made by the government. It is difficult to believe that Sir Robert Peel, or any man of common sense, could have given his sanction to these warlike demonstrations, which must entail great expense upon the public, whilst their only practical effect is to add ten-fold importance to the repeal agitation. All the old forts and crumbling batteries in the country are in progress of renovation. A vast quantity of carbines, swords, pistols, and accoutrements of the revenue department, have been removed from the Custom house, Dublin, to the Pigeon house, for security. I have learned that the military authorities in this city have been engaged in inquiries respecting the best modes of transporting troops to all points of the country, and they have obtained information as to the facilities afforded by the Royal canal, the Grand canal, and also the Ulster canal, recently completed. —*Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

DROGHEDA REPEAL MEETING.—Another great repeal demonstration takes place in the town of Drogheda to-morrow (Tuesday), at which Mr O'Connell has signified his intention of being present; and as the day will be a holiday vast multitudes are expected from the counties of Louth, Meath, and the northern parts of Dublin. The three "martyred" magistrates of the county have also expressed their determination of taking part in the proceedings; and, as the district is already invested with a large force of dragoons (the 3d and 4th), and police under arms, there is no reason to suppose that the ensuing demonstration will pass off with less *clat* than any of the preceding displays of physical force. —*Times*.

REPEAL MEETINGS.—Mr O'Connell is to return from Drogheda on Tuesday, to attend the weekly meeting of the Repeal association at the Corn exchange, which has been delayed until that day, in consequence of his absence on Monday. The rent will, it is supposed, exceed 600*l.* for the week, and several whig barristers are likely to give in their adhesion to the movement. Troops are to proceed immediately to Waterford to attend at the repeal meeting. On Tuesday afternoon Mr O'Connell is to start for Kilkenny.

LORD CHANCELLOR SUGDEN.—At an adjourned meeting of the Repeal association, Mr O'Connell stated, as a fact for which he had authority, that the Queen had taken Sir Robert Peel to task for his unconstitutional use of her name; expressing her displeasure, and omitting to ask the minister to dine after an official interview. He stated that government had "actually sent round to all the stipendiary magistrates and other officials to procure a return to them of the forfeited land in their vicinage; and they had also got instructions to make out, as well as they could, the claimants to those forfeited lands." He also told, amidst great laughter, a story current in Dublin about a strange mistake of which Sir Edward Sugden was the victim, on Saturday:—

The present Lord Chancellor, in the interim of making out the writs of supersedeas for the repeal magistrates, was very fond of investigating into the management of lunatic asylums, and made an agreement with the Surgeon-general to visit, without any previous intimation, a lunatic asylum, kept by Dr Duncan, in this city. Some person sent word to the asylum that a patient was to be sent there in a carriage that day, who was a smart little man, that thought himself one of the judges, or some great person of that sort, and who was to be retained by them. Dr Duncan was out, when Sir Edward Sugden came there in half an hour afterwards; and on knocking at the door, he was admitted and received by the keeper. He appeared to be very talkative, but the attendants humoured him, and answered all his questions. He asked if the Surgeon-general had arrived; and the keeper assured him that he was not yet come, but that he would be there immediately. "Well," said he, "I will inspect some of the rooms until he arrives." "Oh no, sir," said the keeper, "we could not permit that at all." "Then I will walk for a while in the garden," said his lordship, "while I am waiting for him." "We cannot let you go there either, sir," said the keeper. "What!" said he, "don't you know that I am the Lord Chancellor?" "Sir," said the keeper, "we have four more lord chancellors here already." He got into a great fury, and they were beginning to think of the strait-waistcoat for him, when fortunately the Surgeon-general arrived. "Has the Lord Chancellor arrived yet?" said he. The man burst out laughing at him, and said, "Yes, sir, we have him safe; but he is by far the most outrageous patient we have." Mr O'Connell really believed the Chancellor caught the fury of superseding the magistrates while he was in Dr Duncan's asylum; and it

would be exceedingly fortunate if all the rest of the ministry were there with him.

Saunders's Newsletter denies, on authority, the story of Sir Edward Sugden's imprisonment in a lunatic asylum. The only truth in the story is that he did visit the asylum.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday says that recruiting for the army has been stopped in Ireland. Another magistrate has been dismissed—Mr James Rose; and Mr Charles O'Connell and Mr John Mayor have resigned.

Mr W. S. O'Brien has resigned his commission for the county of Limerick and Clare, on the ground that he cannot retain any office which compels him to forego the acknowledged right to propagate opinions not at variance with moral and statute law, and because he is not aware that there is any law now in force which forbids the people of Ireland to seek the repeal of an act of parliament.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says—"I have learned that a declaration in favour of a federal union between Great Britain and Ireland is now in course of signature, and that the names of several whig barristers are already attached to the document."

The *Times* of Monday says—"Three more gentlemen have been removed from the commission of the peace at their 'own request,' namely, Mr Patrick Ternan, Mr James Matthews, and Mr Thomas Ennis, magistrates of the county of Louth, ardent repealers, and, according to conservative authority, highly distinguished for the impartial discharge of their duties. 'Indeed,' remarks the Drogheda paper, 'the removal of such magistrates as have joined the ranks of repeal has rather given a stimulus than a check to its agitation.'"

SCOTLAND.

MILITARY RIOT IN PERTH.—On Thursday evening last, the streets of Perth presented a scene of the most outrageous insubordination and riot. About six o'clock, some ten or twelve soldiers belonging to the 68th regiment, which has been stationed here for some time back, left the barracks and paraded about the streets. Their object appeared to be to pick a quarrel with any of the town's lads who are usually to be found lounging about after work hours. They soon succeeded in this; but seeing that the civilians were likely to be too many for them, they hurried back to the barracks, and soon after sallied forth with greatly increased numbers. Upwards of a hundred men, armed with bludgeons, invaded the peace of the town, and putting defiance to all authority, rushed in a body through the principal streets, maltreating and knocking down, without regard to age or sex, a number of individuals, and threatening all and sundry who came in their way. The greatest confusion and alarm prevailed for a short time; but the magistrates and high constables were promptly at their posts. The civic body marched up to the soldiers, and after the Provost, who was at their head, had read the Riot act, they set to work in right earnest to disperse the rioters. A furious *melee* ensued, and a number of individuals were severely injured, but the citizens ultimately prevailed, taking ten or twelve prisoners, and putting the rest of the gallant soldiers to flight. Next forenoon an attempt was made on the part of the military to make a second assault upon the citizens. A number had got outside the barracks armed with firelocks and bayonets, but they were repressed and turned back by their officers. The magistrates, at two o'clock on Friday, dispatched an express to Edinburgh to Sir Neil Douglas, commander of the forces of Scotland, making him aware of what had taken place, and by midnight the bearer of the express returned, carrying Sir Neil's orders that the 68th regiment should be removed from Perth to Stirling on Monday morning. —*Dundee Warder*.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF SUMMER?—We are now three days into June, and yet we have had not a glimpse of summer! The whole month of May was variable, cold, and wet. The last day of it was worst of all, raw and rainy from morn till night. But June has come in even more wretchedly than May went out. We do not recollect more miserable weather in mid-winter, or "gloomy November," than we experienced yesterday and Thursday. On both days the air was loaded with dense vapours, and the rain poured down without intermission. This morning the weather is still wet and cold, with no appearance of improvement. Already serious fears are beginning to be entertained for the safety of the coming crops. —*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

Miscellaneous.

SURGICAL OPERATION DURING MESMERIC SLEEP.—There are few who have not suffered from toothache, and very few who do not know from experience that tooth extraction is rather a painful operation. It is, therefore, with much pleasure we record the following case from the *Medical Times* of the 6th inst, which had been communicated by Mr Robert Cox, who acted as secretary to a committee of medical and other gentlemen, held at Edinburgh, on May 1, 1843, when a patient was mesmerised by Mr Craig, and at seventeen minutes after commencing the process, Mr Robert Nasmyth, surgeon-dentist to the Queen, extracted a molar tooth, when the patient, Mr Gill, showed no sign of sensibility. Mr Nasmyth remarked that he seemed perfectly insensible. Mr Kiach, surgeon (who was acting as special watchman of the proceedings), said he saw no symptoms of pain; Gill's countenance had been perfectly tranquil. Mr Nasmyth stated that the extraction of such a tooth under ordinary circumstances would have been attended with considerable pain. On awaking he

(the patient) declared he felt very well: was disturbed by something soon after he fell asleep: was confused by something else (he was pricked with a pin, and his nose tickled with a feather): does not recollect anything being done to him: misses a tooth now, but had no feeling when it was extracted: had no pain in his mouth: is glad he has got rid of the tooth. This is an important fact, as the operation was performed before a committee of inquiry; but we are well aware that similar operations have been done repeatedly, and that by Mr Thomas Carstairs, of Sheffield.—*Notts Review*.

EFFECTS OF TEA EXCEPT WHEN TAKEN IN GREAT MODERATION.—Previous to the introduction of tea into this kingdom, disorders of the stomach were by no means so prevalent as they have been since. Tea in the evening is found particularly refreshing, and is, therefore, considered an indispensable article of diet; but the refreshing effects of tea are not always unalloyed, most unpleasant symptoms of indigestion being sometimes experienced immediately after it. As tea-drinking is an universally established practice, it would be vain to recommend its discontinuance; but it may be strongly urged that tea should be taken in small quantities and of moderate strength, and that those who are troubled with indigestion should combine with it a large portion of milk.—*Searle on the Tonic System of treating affections of the Stomach and Brain*.

There are now twenty shops opened daily in the Thames tunnel for the sale of fancy articles, refreshments, &c., giving a lively appearance to the submarine thoroughfare. As these standings are numbered and referred to in the various shop bills, it is supposed letters will very soon be delivered by post even under the Thames.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—There are 216 mechanics' institutions in England, comprising 26,651 members and subscribers, of whom about half belong to the class of workmen. The number of lectures delivered yearly in these institutions is about 1,198. The three great means of usefulness in mechanics' institutions are—1st. Classes for regular instruction; 2d. Lectures; and 3d. Libraries. The Liverpool Mechanics' institution cost no less than 15,000*l.*, contains upwards of 3,300 members—850 pupils in three day schools—600 pupils in fifteen or sixteen evening classes—has 50 teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to 5,000*l.* a-year—a library of 7,000 volumes—with 1,300 readers, and a daily distribution of 200 volumes—and public lectures twice a week, attended by audiences varying from 600 to 1,300.

RECIPE TO MAKE A "NAPOLEON."—Take an English baron, with a curly head of hair. Let him have a most invincible opinion of his own powers, over which sprinkle a few handfuls of arrogance and self-sufficiency; mix and stir well together. Then let him be taken to Leadenhall street, to simmer over a gentle fire of eloquence. That done, let him be carefully shipped to India with a copy of Bonaparte's dispatches *en papillote*. Arrived in India, let him get by heart the highest phrases out of Ossian, which he is to write and talk on all occasions, seasoning his discourse and compositions with "insults of 800 years"—"cities looking down upon despoiled tombs"—"swords of deliverers," and such other spices and condiments. When he is fully stuffed with this stuffing, serve with his "arms folded"—in a word, trussed *a l'empereur*. Garnish with cocked hat with gold binding—a coat with breast and tail worked with gold—and inexpressibles "to follow," trimmed with the same material. In default of brains, add plenty of sweet-sauce for general officers.—*Punch*.

DEATH OF A PIER.—We are sorry to read in the morning papers the decease of the well-known pier at Greenwich. The deceased had been long in a sinking state, and had been subjected to water on the head, as well as other ills of a very distressing character. The allusion sometimes made by sailors to their legs when invoking a coolness in the lower extremities was frightfully realised in the case of the late pier, whose timbers were completely shivered between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday morning. The pier of Greenwich had the second title of *Barren of Dividends*; and though never known to be in hot water, was on several occasions nearly swamped in the cold element. The pier, which had been proceeded against for a nuisance, has left no issue, but the several issue, which it pleaded to a declaration served upon it when *in extremis*. Father Thames, the mortgagee in possession, has carried off several of the timbers, and invested this, the only property of the deceased, in a bank of all sorts of deposits.—*Punch*.

The late Chief Baron O'Grady tried two notorious fellows for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the Court, as well as the prisoners themselves, they were found *not guilty*! As they were being removed from the bar, the judge addressing the jailor, said, "Mr Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind if you would keep these two respectable gentlemen until seven or half-past seven o'clock; for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have two hours' start of them."

It is generally known that the wives of archbishops and bishops do not cease to be wives when their husbands become spiritual peers. They are still styled "Mrs." as Mrs Howley, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A few mornings ago Mrs —, wife of an eminent archbishop, went to the exhibition of the Royal academy. It so happened, that she arrived at the place some time before the hour of opening; but, seeing one of the porters, she desired him to open the door and let her in. The porter refused, respectfully stating that it was more than his place

was worth to let any visitor in before the appointed time. "But do you know who I am?" demanded Mrs —. "No, ma'am," replied the porter. "Then I am the lady of the Archbishop of —." "Well, ma'am, I could not let you in if you were his wife?"

It is stated that the proctor's charges in *Jemmy Wood*, of Gloucester's, will amount to £17,536 3*s.* 2*d.*, divided between three of those functionaries.

UGLINESS.—It's no sin to be ugly, but it is rather inconvenient. Still some like it. Mirabeau was proud of his extreme ugliness; he valued himself as much on being the ugliest man in France as on being the best orator. He was so ugly that the boys used to stop him in the street and ask him if his face didn't hurt him?

Mr Green, the aeronaut, has arrived in Dublin, and will ascend in his balloon from different parts of Ireland during the summer.

Dr Clanny says, that a solution of five ounces of muriate of ammonia, in one gallon of water, will instantly extinguish a large fire.

How can you render English butter into Irish.—Make it into *Pats*.

Southampton has been selected as the place where the Royal Agricultural society of England will hold its annual meeting in 1844.

UNFORTUNATE DELAY.—In the Scots Magazine for July, 1810, after a long list of births, deaths, and marriages, appears the following emphatic notice:—"Several deaths unavoidably deferred."

Burke once remarked to Garrick that all bitter things were hot. "Aye," said Garrick, "what do you think of bitter cold weather?"

NEW FASHION.—The ladies in Boston are beginning to carry canes!—*New York Herald*.

HORRIBLE REVENGE.—If you wish to make your bitterest enemy miserable, make his child a present of a drum and a whistle-pipe.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—It is said that one sensible article appeared a little while ago, in the *Morning Post*. The paper containing it immediately became the subject of competition among the various collectors of curiosities. On inquiry, it turned out that the article in question was extracted from a contemporary.—*Punch*.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The *Baltimore Republican* states that an eminent physician has recently discovered that the nightmare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced "from owing a bill to the newspaper man." Persons who are thus affected should therefore immediately remove the cause of uneasiness.

Among the Chinese, February is considered as the most fortunate month to be married in; it is the first month in the year, and the first month in the spring. They have seven grounds for divorce—the fourth is talkativeness of women.

In a churchyard outside Leeds is the following inscription:—"Here lies John Higley, whose father and mother were drowned in their passage from America. Had they both lived, they would have been buried here."

CRITICISM.—"Methinks—methinks?" said an erudite critic, perusing Shakespeare, "surely that must be ungrammatical." "O yes," chimed in a brother philosopher, "it is evidently a misprint for 'I think.'"

The New Orleans Picayune, alluding to a candidate's declaration that he would head the president or die, says, "When a man pledges his honour to die, he ought to die—or perish in the attempt."

It is remarkable that four of the most eminent free-thinkers in religion who have appeared in England (Hobbs, Bolingbroke, Gibbon, and Hume) were men of high monarchical principles in politics—a practical proof of the fallacy of the assertion, so often repeated, that there exists an inseparable connexion between democracy and infidelity.

INGENIOUS JONATHANS.—A nervous old Yankee, whose life was made miserable by the clattering of two rival blacksmiths, prevailed on each of them to move, by the offer of a liberal pecuniary compensation. When the money was paid down, he kindly inquired what neighbourhood they intended to remove to—

"Why, sir," replied Jack, with a grin on his phiz,

"Tom Smith moves to my shop, and I move to his."

CURIOS FACT.—For several days the Artesian well of Grenelle has thrown up small black fishes, which have no apparent eyes. This phenomenon was observed last year at the same period. The academy of Sciences had ordered a report to be made on that extraordinary fact.

THE FIRESIDES OF OLD ENGLAND.—Go as deep as you please in the causes of the magnificent position which this little scrubby isle of Albion holds among the nations of the earth, do you not find coal at the bottom of them? And much as we confess ourselves indebted to old King Alfred, do we not acknowledge ourselves infinitely more indebted to old King Coal?

AVERAGE SPEED UPON RAILWAYS.—London and Birmingham, 27 miles per hour; Great Western, 33; Northern and Eastern, 36; North Midland, 29; Midland Counties, 28; Birmingham and Derby, 29; Manchester and Birmingham, 25; Newcastle and North Shields, 30; Chester and Birkenhead, 28. The average speed on the metropolitan lines, exclusive of stoppages, is about 22 miles an hour.

DE GUSTIBUS, &c.—One of our Paris letters says, "At a sale of autographs, the property of a valet-de-chambre of Napoleon, on Monday evening, an autograph of Napoleon affixed to an order given in Cairo, sold for 5 francs, 10 sous (about 4*s.* 4*d.* sterling), while one of Madame Laffarge brought 9 francs!"

Literature.

The Advancement of Religion the Claim of the Times. By ANDREW REED, D.D. Jackson and Walford, pp. 399. 1843.

THE title of this book asserts a capital article of our religious creed. When truth is tempest-rocked as it is now, it requires some faith to believe in anything; and there are not many whose vision is not too much distracted by the waters which roar and flash around, to discern that far in the distance there is a line of land which shakes not, and to steer directly for it. Yet by how much the less this is seen, by so much the greater is the necessity that it *shall* be. The more empiricism is advertised, the greater the need that the true medicine shall not be concealed. When every wall has its announcement of some spiritual "life pill," it is most fitting that the church bestow a double care upon the purity of its preparations, and the avoidance of incompatibles. Religion! The word has been bandied to and fro till it has lost its meaning. To some it means only an hierarchy; to others only a form of church government; to others only a garment of vulgar attire. Few suspect it to be a thing of meaning; a thing which embodies within itself nearly everything which is most true. The church is false to itself. It needs, as Dr Reed well observes, "to be converted to its own opinions." The diamond of incalculable price must be lifted from its dunghill, must be cleansed, polished, and set anew. This is truly "the claim of the times," if there be anything which is!

We rejoice to hail Dr Reed in so noble and necessary a work. His is a book of revival. Not that it is like some others, a volume of querulous and deadly vituperation, which, true though it be, hardens the heart it ought to pierce. With the utmost faithfulness, it is characterised by a benignant kindness. The preface tells us that these lectures were delivered in the year 1838, previous to an aroused state of religion in Dr Reed's own congregation, and that they are published in accordance with wishes expressed at the time of delivery.

The contents of the volume may be briefly abstracted:—The first lecture, "The Advancement of Religion Desirable," urges its subject by considerations drawn from the present state of the world—the exclusive adaptation of religion to its condition—the means and facilities for arousing it—and the results to be secured by its advancement.

The second lecture refers to "The Advancement of Religion in the Person," as consisting in the increase of spiritual knowledge, holiness, faith, and love, and pointing out the source and need of the blessing, together with the manner in which it should be sought.

The third discourse describes "Its Advancement by Personal Effort," and presents proofs, directions, and motives. Perhaps the arrangement of this lecture is not the most happy—the considerations under the first and last division being almost transferable.

The fourth sermon, "Its Advancement in the Family," without presenting any untrodden path, is most touching, and, indeed, incomparable. The subjects of maternal influence, modes of instruction, family worship and example, are admirably treated, in the best style of pastoral eloquence.

Earnestly, too, do we commend the next lecture, "Its Advancement by the Ministry." To render that ministry more effective, Dr Reed urges that it must be more enlightened, more ardent, more simple, more direct, more pungent, more compassionate, more urgent, more persevering, more extemporaneous (sermons being unread), more catholic, and attended with larger measures of divine influence. We fully believe it all. The discourse well deserves a separate form and distinct circulation.

The sixth lecture, "Its Advancement in the Church," presents a vivid portrait of existing and acknowledged deficiencies, and indicates heresy, schism, uncharitableness, and worldliness as leading features. Some difference of opinion may be allowed to exist as to some minor topics here touched on. But we agree with our author when he says—

"After all, it may be gratifying to observe, that it is not so much the creation of other means that is needed, as that we should direct those to which we are accustomed to higher objects."—p. 216.

The seventh discourse is entitled, "Its Advancement by the Church," and enforces that advancement by means of Christian character—institutions—regard for the church universal—and combined effort. Many valuable remarks occur relating to the present position of church and state—the formation of a spiritual ministry—Sunday-schools, anniversaries, country associations, and missionary meetings—colonisation—together with other matters bearing on independency in particular. Our plan precludes us from discussing these subjects, though we know of none more worthy of attention from those whom they concern.

The next sermon on "The Advancement of Religion in the Nation," touches many points of interest, and enforces the presentation of religion as it is—its perfect separation from the world—its

identification with our common welfare, and its proclamation amidst the mass of the people. All this is earnestly urged, and the conclusion is one of the finest parts of the volume. Some of the suggestions, however, especially those which are meant to have a centralising tendency, and tend to favour the establishment of general committees to direct important movements, must receive our strongest protest.

"The Advancement of Religion in the World," forms the subject of the next address. Our author treats this subject with much fidelity; though we think that there is yet room for more. We love our missionary institutions, and the more we love them, the more do we desire to see them disencumbered of the parasitical plants of this world's growth which suck up their sap and deform their proportions.

The last lecture is on "The Certainty and Glory of the Consummation." We extract its close:—

"A general, who was committed to a fearful battle with an enemy of superior numbers, sent a dispatch to a subordinate officer who commanded a considerable detachment at some distance, to join him without fail on the morning of conflict. He trifled, however, with the occasion, and did not arrive on the field till the hard-fought battle was won. 'There, sir,' said the general, 'we have fought the battle, and gained the victory without you, and now you may share the honours if you please.' The reproach went to his heart—he never lifted up his head again—but pined and died.

"And will you, think you, lift up your head with joy on that day—that great day of the Lord—if you shall be conscious of having done nothing to advance its triumphs? O, give yourself to it—wholly to it—by perfect and persevering devotedness. Let your prayers be full of hope, and your labour full of joy. He who gives most, is the richest—he who suffers most, the happiest. The Lord is at hand; and if you are faithful, He shall count you worthy to share his triumphs, to sit on his throne, and to reign in his kingdom—his glorious, illimitable, and everlasting kingdom!"—pp. 398-399.

It will be readily imagined that a volume, running over so large a surface of subject, must present many topics which we feel inclined to discuss. This, however, our limits sternly forbid. Nor is the volume, regarded as a piece of composition, faultless. We have felt sometimes an inclination to quarrel with a few words, common enough, but undoubtedly impure, and to regret the recurrence of phrase and measured stateliness which sometimes mars the author's best effects. But these are trivial faults, and scarcely worth dwelling upon at all. It would not be difficult to cite passages of a high order of eloquence; and, whilst we write that word, we may assent to the just definition which Dr Reed himself gives of it:—

"Eloquence is not that ornate, pompous, gaudy, meretricious thing which it is often supposed to be. It is not declamation, however splendid. It is not the multiplication of tropes and figures. It consists not, nor can it consist, in an effort to be eloquent. It is not found while sought; it is found when forgotten. Eloquence, especially on great and momentous subjects, is simple; eloquence is direct; eloquence is condensed thought in condensed expression. It is a thrilling and absorbing sense of the subject, which makes us impatient to impart the like impressions to others, without respect to ourselves or our mode of doing it. Eloquence, therefore, in its sublimest forms, is brief, abrupt, impassioned—deeply impassioned. It finds its last and more perfect expression, perhaps, in a sentence—perhaps in a word; a word, but that word has a world of meaning—a word, but that word is a spark that inflames the soul; a word, but that word is a nail fastened in a sure place by the master of assemblies."—p. 169.

We earnestly desire for this volume that it may be widely circulated and intently read. And we are sure that the day on which its contents shall be carefully digested, and then acted out as they deserve, will be the lifting of the cloud which now darkens the horizon of the church. In the mean time, we earnestly thank Dr Reed for this sacred offering.

We have read or dreamt of some ancient legend representing a cavern in which was to be discerned a large army of men, equipped at every point for active and instant warfare, but, under the influence of some dire enchantment, dead. Beside them lay a trumpet, and he who should sound upon it a certain cadence, might waken them all to life. The metaphor has its points of bearing. The warriors of the church lie supine. Neither pledges, nor interest, nor hope can move them. Is there a cadence which may waken them? Oh! to be the man who shall sound that *reveille*!

Sermons printed from the MSS. of the late Rev. BENJAMIN BEDDOME, A.M. London: Ward and Co.

No higher demand can be made upon the pulpit than that it shall be adapted to its times, and we know of no period which more urgently required from dissenters an investigation into the efficiency of their preaching. An unworthy believer in Christianity alone will underrate the power of the pulpit—an insatuated one alone deny that many of its resources have been ill-husbanded and worse applied. The meditated abolition of the pew imperatively inquires—how can the preaching of the gospel be rendered more subservient to its designed ends?

We apprehend that nothing can be more false than the conclusion, that because error has many phases, the pulpit is always to follow the fashion

of its age. For the self-adjustment of truth consists, not so much in versatility as in vitality. By no process will the absurdity of certain fashions of dress be rendered more manifest than by the exhibition of the majestic form which loses its proportions beneath them.

That the academic period and the rhapsodies of an artificial eloquence fail in meeting the requisitions of this present time is obvious. The supply has far outgrown the demand. The enemies of truth will no longer tremble at the mere glitter of the oratorical sword. A more spiritual weapon alone can pierce the folds of their armour, or produce the effect of Ithuriel's spear, and cause error to spring up in its true dimensions. Yet, till this effect be produced, what is every other?

Our retrogression towards old errors demands from all preachers of the word, if we mistake not, a corresponding retrogression towards the principles by which those errors were once successfully assailed. By nothing can they be met so successfully as by the spirituality of truth. Of this kind of spirituality we have a good specimen in the work before us. Mr Beddome was a baptist minister of great note during the last century. He obtained much celebrity as a preacher, and is still better known as the author of many hymns holding a prominent place in our collections of sacred psalmody. Simple, ingenious, but without affectation, he exhibited truth with great fervour and power, and is an example to those who would preach with fidelity and efficiency. His Calvinistic sentiments were not perhaps precisely in accordance with more modern systems, but their tendency was eminently practical. Of his sermons the volume before us contains sixty-seven specimens, reprinted from notes found after his decease. The subjects are very varied, and are full of appeals to the workings of "the hidden man of the heart." Such preaching must always leave behind it effects which no mere popularity could secure; and its very fragments are imbued with an odour which speaks of the richness of its original fragrance. The outlines are admirable studies for preachers, and will form an acceptable volume for lay instructors.

We are somewhat puzzled by the list of subscribers prefixed to the volume, which makes it for a moment appear that some of our deceased friends had posthumously affixed their names. But we observe no date to the title page. A brief memoir of the author introduces the sermons.

The Poetical Works of John Milton: with a Memoir, and Critical Remarks on his Genius and Writings. By JAMES MONTGOMERY. Illustrated by drawings from Harvey. 2 vols. Tilt and Bogue.

"'PARADISE LOST' is one of the books which the reader admires and lays down, and forgets to take up. * * * Its perusal is a duty rather than a pleasure. We read Milton for instruction, retire harassed and overburdened, and look elsewhere for recreation." So Dr Johnson was not ashamed to write; though the sentence is one which the world has grown ashamed to read. The present edition seems, however, designed to reverse the lexicographer's attainer, even with the few who might otherwise have assented to it. Messrs Tilt and Bogue have resolved to give this great poet the popularity which the stern critic denied him, and have produced two volumes suited alike to the studious and the versatile, and worthy of a place in library, drawing-room, or boudoir.

The poems are introduced by a beautifully written preface from the pen of Mr Montgomery. Our readers may take it up with the full assurance that it will not lead them into the mazes of thorny controversy, nor require them to decide upon the respective merits of either "Eikon Basilike" or "Iconoclastes." Such subjects receive from Mr Montgomery "the cut celestial." It is on the literary and poetical merits of his author that he feels most at home. Milton is here not only a poet in himself, but the cause of poetry in others. Having read Mr Montgomery's "Lectures on Poetry," we were aware of the extent to which he could kindle on such congenial topics; and we can assure our readers, from the illustrations furnished alike by Milton and his annotator, that there are few things more delightful than "prose by a poet." None more strongly exemplified this than Dr Southey, though a living witness no longer.

The engravings, too, have the true poetical æsthetic; and many of them, like some visual impression, will long survive the objects which produced them. We know not what pictures our readers may have already formed, "in their mind's eye," of Milton dictating to his daughters—Urania—the fall—Satan taking Christ into a high mountain—the rising of Sabrina; but to us the representations by Harvey have added a new beauty to Milton's description. "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso," are most ingeniously illustrated by a running pictorial margin presenting the images so exquisitely selected by the poet. We really did not know the full graces of the poem till they were thus rendered visible and material. Mr Harvey's *forte* lies in the beautiful rather than the sublime.

We of the *Nonconformist*, too, have our moments of inspiration; and if any name could operate like the tripod in arousing our spirit of vaticination, it is that of Milton. Let it not be thought the least merit of these volumes that they have charmed even us into serenity, and caused us, under the spell of Milton's poetry, to forget for the moment the solemn truths no less eloquently uttered by his prose.

Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest; being an Attempt to Illustrate the First Principles of Natural Philosophy by the aid of Popular Toys and Sports. 5th edition. Murray.

It is surely a pleasant thing to be a father, and a still pleasanter to have the power of making one's children, however transiently, happy. In a world of so many wrinkles and frowns, to cause one smile to play around the lips, or one gleam of joy to dance from the eye, is surely not a thing to be disregarded. Nor can any parent love his children aright, who is not careful to work well the machinery of their little pleasures. To what extent the bitters of science will bear administration with the sugar of amusement, is a nice point to determine; but the admixture is worth a trial. And we venture to promise that if all the doctrines here expounded be not understood, the audience will find no fault with the experiments. Who can doubt that the doctrine of projectiles may be taught by means of a trap ball; or that of oscillation by a game at see-saw; or that of the collision of elastic bodies by ivory balls; or that of the forces of ascent by a kite; and whether the youngster shall learn the harder things or not, the parent will have no cause to regret the access he gains by such means to the sources of his children's thought. To impart delight is no despicable power. Such efforts Agesilaus did not disdain, and no wise man will. We commend this volume to parents as well adapted to such a purpose. It is at once learned and vivacious, elaborate and entertaining.

A Book about Pictures; intended for the Young. Religious Tract Society. 1842. pp. 192.

THIS somewhat vague title introduces a little book about seals and coins, maps, ancient monuments and manuscripts, ancient and modern engraving, sketches from nature, and other miscellaneous subjects. Much valuable information from more elaborated works has been condensed into this volume. It is an appropriate present for the young.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Letter to a Member of Parliament*, on the Educational clauses of Sir James Graham's bill.
2. *Annual Report of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution*.
3. *Correspondence between Dr HOOK and H. STANSFELD, Esq.*
4. *The Question: Is it the Duty of Government to provide the Means of Education?* By Dr G. PAYNE.
5. *Taxation in its Operation*. By W. MAKEPEACE.
6. *An Exposure, from Personal Observation, of Female Prostitution*. By W. LOGAN.
7. *Church Music*. A Sermon.
8. *Speech of Lord ASHLEY on the Opium Trade*.
9. *Anti-Duel*. By J. DUNLOP, Esq.
10. *A Church the Christian's State*; e. g., his Law Court. By GEORGE BIRD.
11. *A Tract for these Times*. By J. C. GALLOWAY, A.M.
12. *The People's Music Book*. By JAMES TURLE, Esq., Organist at Westminster abbey.
13. *The Church and Education*. By OWEN OWEN ROBERTS.
14. *Church Establishments*, viewed in Relation to their Political Effects. A Lecture.
15. *Preface to the Third Edition of Luther*. By Rev. R. MONTGOMERY.
16. *Letter to the London "Friend"*. By JAMES CANNINGS FULLER, of New York.
17. *Parodies on Rev. Mr Neale's "Songs and Ballads"*.
18. *Equity without Compromise*. By EDWARD SWAIN.
19. *A Lecture on Christian Missions*. By JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
20. *The Late Hour System*, Proceedings of a Public Meeting.
21. *The Last Days*; their Near Approach, &c.
22. *The Dial*, No. 12. April.
23. *Religion and Politics*. By Rev. T. SPENCER.
24. *Church Rates*. A Letter.
25. *Colonial Magazine*, for June.
26. *Treatment of the Book of Common Prayer*.
27. *North of England Magazine*, for June.
28. *Mann's Anatomy of a Christian*.
29. *Three Sermons on Revivals*. By Rev. E. F. BODLEY.
30. *Death Universal, and its Antidote*. A Sermon by MORTLOCK DANIELL.
31. *Speech of W. D. CHRISTIE, Esq., M.P.*

Religious Intelligence.

GREAT CHRISTIAN UNION MEETING AT EXETER HALL.—A meeting for the purpose of promoting Christian union among the different religious bodies in this country was held, on Thursday last, in the large room of Exeter hall. The meeting was larger than any ever witnessed before in that building. On the platform were ministers of the established church, and of all the dissenting communities of Christians. W. EVANS, Esq., M.P. for North Derbyshire, took the chair at ten o'clock. About ten thousand tickets are said to have been issued, in consequence of which hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The large hall was quickly filled, and a large number went to the lower hall, while those who could not gain admittance here adjourned with several ministers to Great Queen street, which was opened for the occasion. In the large hall the principal speakers were—the Chairman, the Revs Dr Leifchild, Dr Harris, J. Sherman, J. Hamilton of the Scotch church, the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, P. Latrobe of the Moravian Missionary society, Dr Cox (baptist), Dr Alder, secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary society, F. Lacroix, Dr Steane, J. A. James of Birmingham, Isaac Taylor, Esq., &c., &c. In the lower hall the chair was taken by W. A. Hankey, Esq.; and at Great Queen street chapel by Dr Campbell. It is

impossible to give any report of the speeches delivered on the occasion, as the services were so protracted, nor is it necessary, for it is likely that a full report of the meeting will shortly be published by Mr Stroud, Blackfriars road. The meeting lasted from ten o'clock till half-past five. At the opening of the proceedings the Rev. T. Mortimer, of the episcopal chapel, Gray's Inn lane, after reading a portion of scripture, knelt down and read three collects from the Prayer Book. Of the speeches the *Wesleyan Chronicle* says—"We understand from several gentlemen who were present, that upon the whole everything was as the warmest friends to Christian union could have desired. The addresses were appropriate, and most of them excellent. Those of Mr Noel and Dr Alder were rather too long. The latter was deficient in pathos, and the former tired the patience of some of his hearers by the pointed nature of his counsels against the indulgence of a controversial spirit. One consequence of these gentlemen occupying too much time was, that Mr Isaac Taylor, the eloquent author of 'Spiritual Despotism,' and the ablest antagonist by whom the Puseyites have been encountered, declined reading the address which he had prepared, and which would probably have been the most interesting of the whole."

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MARKET HARBOROUGH.—In another column appears an advertisement respecting a misfortune, as unforeseen as it is severe, that has befallen the friends of the independent interest at Market Harborough. The statement of the case, a portion of which we here subjoin, renders any recommendation on our part entirely superfluous.

"At the close of last year, the old Independent meeting-house, which had been in existence nearly 200 years, having been examined by two experienced architects, was found to be in so insecure a state, that either several hundred pounds must be expended upon it, or an entire new building erected. The congregation unanimously determined upon this latter alternative, intending also to place the new erection on the more eligible site heretofore occupied by the house and other buildings belonging to the minister for the time being, all of which were in a state of great decay. The estimated cost of the new erection was £1,800, exclusive of the old materials, and nearly £1,600 was immediately contributed by the congregation alone, and placed for security in the Harborough bank. A plan for a new chapel was then agreed upon, and the whole of the old buildings taken down; when, on the 24th of April, just as the contracts for building were being made, the proceedings were most unexpectedly arrested by the failure of the bank; by which calamity not only will a loss of more than half the deposit be sustained, and the remainder rendered unavailable for a considerable period, but almost every individual subscriber being subjected to severe pecuniary loss from the same cause, the previous intention of raising the necessary funds from the congregation becomes utterly hopeless."

The Rev. R. Robinson of Chatteris has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to succeed the Rev. J. Bright (now of Woolwich) in the pastoral office at Union chapel, Luton, Bedfordshire, and purposes entering on his enlarged and encouraging sphere of labour the third Sabbath in June.

The Rev. Thomas Pullar of Glasgow has received and accepted the unanimous call of the independent congregation, Gateshead, to become their pastor.

PADDINGTON.—On Tuesday evening, May 30, the Rev. W. A. Blake was ordained pastor of the baptist church, Charles street, Paddington. Introductory discourse by the Rev. C. Woollacott of Wild street; ordination prayer, with laying on of hands, Rev. Dr Belcher of Greenwich; charge to the minister, Rev. G. Pritchard; sermon to the people, Rev. O. Clarke of Fetter lane. Devotional exercises by the Rev. Messrs Penny of Edinburgh university; Muller of Edgeware; Smith of the Baptist mission-house; Elliott of Somers Town, and others.

YEovil.—The Rev. Evan James of Bideford, Devon, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the independent church and congregation at Yeovil, Somerset, and will enter upon his stated labours there the last Sabbath in June.

BEDFORDSHIRE UNION OF CHRISTIANS.—On Wednesday, 31st of May, the anniversary services of the above institution were held in Bedford. Mr W. Robinson, of Kettering, preached a very elaborate and striking sermon in the evening, at the old meeting. In the afternoon, the ordinance of the Lord's supper was administered in the same place. In the evening a public meeting was held at Howard chapel; the chair taken by B. Foster, Esq. The meeting was addressed by Revs J. Hemming, J. Frost, R. Baker, Wesleyan, late missionary in Southern Africa, J. Jukes, H. Winzar, and W. Robinson, who, in a very discerning and masterly speech, pointed out the remarkable features of the present times, and the power of truth.

LEWES.—On Thursday, May 18th, the Rev. E. Davis laid the corner stone of a new and enlarged baptist chapel, at Lewes, Sussex. On which occasion he briefly stated the rise and progress of the baptist cause in Lewes, and then alluded to the great increase of the church and congregation since the Rev. T. Pulsford's visit in December and January last, which had rendered a more commodious building absolutely necessary, as well as the very dilapidated state of the old chapel and vestry, and to its being without a school room. Afterwards the Rev. J. Sortain, A.M., of Brighton, delivered an eloquent address, forcibly dwelling on the great importance and loveliness of union amongst all denominations of Christians. In the evening the Rev. W. Savory, of Brighton, preached a suitable discourse from 1 Peter ii, 6, at the lecture room of the Mechanics' institute, which is used by the congregation during the rebuilding of the chapel.

BIRTHS.

May 30, at Blackheath, Mrs JOHN ALERS HANKEY, of a daughter.
May 30, the wife of the Rev. J. E. RICHARDS, of Wandsworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 18, at the Independent chapel, Hexham, Northumberland, by the Rev. Joseph Walker, WILLIAM, son of the late Mr Nicholas TEMPERLEY, provision merchant, to MARGARET, second daughter of Mr John RIDLEY, tanner. The grandfather of the bride, and the fathers of both the young couple, had been deacons in the independent church at Hexham.

June 1, at the Congregational church, Bocking, by the Rev. T. Craig, WILLIAM JOHNS, Esq., of Chelmsford, to MARY, second daughter of John English TAYLOR, Esq., of Feens, Bocking.

On the 6th instant, at Stepney meeting, by the Rev. Henry Quick, Mr WILLIAM WELCH, of Heath street, Commercial road, to Miss MARY TAYLOR, of White Horse lane, Stepney.

May 29, at Horton Lane chapel, Bradford, Mr THOMAS FOX, of Great Horton, to THEODOSIA, daughter of Mr David STEPHENSON, steward to F. S. Bridges, Esq., of Little Horton.

May 26, at Glenorchy chapel, Exmouth, by the Rev. R. Clapson, Sergeant JOHN MACDONALD HAINS, of the royal artillery, to FRANCES MANN.

May 23, at Eastcombe chapel, Tavistock, by the Rev. Joseph Spasshott, of Bideford, the Rev. GEORGE GOULD, of the baptist church, Dublin, to ELIZABETH, the youngest daughter of Samuel PEARCE, Esq., of Southmolton, Devon.

May 25, by the Rev. E. C. Lewis, at Lady Huntingdon's chapel, Rochdale, Mr JOSHUA FIELDING, to MARY SUSANNAH, daughter of W. OSBOURNE, Esq.

May 25, by license, at the Independent meeting-house, Hale Lays, Aylesbury, by the Rev. W. Gunn, Mr WM REEVES, of Chelmsford, Essex, to SARAH, second daughter of Mr John GIBBS, of the former place.

May 11, at the General Baptist chapel, Trowbridge, by the Rev. S. Martin, Mr BENJAMIN LANSDOWN, printer, to Miss ELIZABETH SIMS, both of that place.

May 31, at St Paul's, Deptford, by the Rev. George Brodrick, M.A., rector of Titsey, Surrey, the Rev. SEPTIMUS POPE, M.A., rector of Christon, Somerset, to ELIZA HARDCASTLE, only daughter of the Rev. H. F. BURDER, D.D., of Hackney.

DEATHS.

May 27th, was removed to his rest, Mr JOHN DAVIS, late superintendent of the Religious Tract society. After twenty-three years connexion with that valuable institution, he retired in September last to Wantage, whence he was speedily called to his reward. Mr Davis was in early life a man of great energy of character and business habits; these were enlisted by the committee of the Tract society in the year 1820, and he was peculiarly honoured by conducting that institution on so enlarged a scale, that what was committed to his care but a tender plant has become a mighty tree, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. Under his superintendence, the annual circulation, which in 1820 was 5,626,674, was, in the year ending in March last, 16,067,176, while the comparative receipts were as £6,582 to £51,138. The reports of that noble institution record the circulation of more than two hundred and eighty millions of publications during his superintendence. He was just permitted to retire from public life, complete a resting place to his own taste for his latter days, and was summoned to the grave in the 72nd year of his earthly pilgrimage, amidst the regret of all who knew his value as a Christian of inflexible integrity and persevering zeal.

Early in March last, occasioned by the overturning of a wagon in which she was traveling towards her residence, Umxelo Caffraria, South Africa, ELIZA HANSON, the beloved wife of the Rev. R. BIRT, of the London Missionary society, and eldest daughter of Mr Budden, of Kensington, aged 30.

April 4, at Jamaica, after a short illness, the Right Rev. CHRISTOPHER LIPSCOMB, first bishop of Jamaica, in the 62nd year of his age.

May 18, at his residence, Little green, near Gosport, DANIEL QUARRIER, Esq., M.D., inspector of fleets and hospitals, and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

May 20, after a few days' illness, deeply regretted, in his 40th year, the Rev. THOMAS JAMES DAVIES, congregational minister, Tintwistle, Cheshire. The deceased was highly and deservedly esteemed by an extensive circle of Christian friends, and most affectionately revered by his church and congregation. He has left a widow and three children to deplore the loss.

May 22, at his residence on Clapham common, THOMAS ADLINGTON, Esq., late of the firm of Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Pollett, of Bedford row, London.

May 26, at Conock house, Wilts, Major-general FAGAN, C.B., aged 62.

May 30, at her house in Harley street, MARY, Lady PETRE, relict of Robert Edward, tenth Lord Petre, and sister of Barnard Edward, late Duke of Norfolk.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, June 2.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV, cap. 85:—

Regent street, Lambeth, Surrey. W. T. Logan, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, JOSEPH ROBERT, Caistor, Lincolnshire, wine merchant, June 13, July 4: solicitors, Messrs Marriss and Co., Caistor.

CASTON, GEORGE, Basingstoke, ironmonger, June 9, July 11: solicitors, Messrs Johnson and Weatherall, King's Bench walk, Temple, London, and Messrs Cole, Lamb, and Brooks, Basingstoke.

CREEKE, THOMAS, Cambridge, tailor, June 13, July 11: solicitors, Messrs Nicholls and Co., Cook's court, London.

DICKIN, EDWARD, Tyceoh, Denbigh, grocer, June 7, July 7: solicitors, Mr J. H. Edwards, Shrewsbury, and Mr T. S. James, Birmingham.

GLASS, JOHN, Devizes, Wiltshire, coal merchant, June 14, July 12: solicitors, Messrs Mogg and Co., Cholwell, Somersetshire.

HUMPHREYS, HENRY SOCKETT, Llansilin, Denbighshire, surgeon, June 19, July 13: solicitors, Messrs Marshalls, Oswestry, and Mr W. Dean, Essex street, Strand, London.

JACKSON, JOHN, late of Patrington, Yorkshire, but now of Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, June 13, July 12: solicitors, Mr Lambert, 4, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn, London, and Mr Robinson, Hull.

JOHNSON, JOHN, Anston, York, miller and timber merchant, June 13, July 12: solicitors, Mr Unwin, Sheffield, and Mr Blackburn, Leeds.

LEYSHON, EVAN, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, auctioneer, June 16, July 14: solicitors, Mr W. H. Bull, Ely place, Holborn, London, and Messrs Prideaux and Son, Bristol.

MANSFIELD, RALPH, Liverpool, coal dealer, June 19, July 13: solicitors, Messrs Lowndes and Co., Liverpool, and Messrs Sharp and Co., Bedford row, London.

WEBSTER, JOHN, Sheffield, newspaper proprietor, June 14, July 7: solicitor, Mr J. Bulmer, Leeds.

WHINFIELD, WILLIAM ANTHONY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper, June 26, July 18: solicitors, Messrs Bates and Dees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Messrs Williamson and Hill, 4, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

BROWNILL, JOHN, Haddington, grocer, June 5, 26.

Tuesday, June 6.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV, cap. 85:—

The Wesleyan chapel, Bingley, Yorkshire. George Spencer, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

EDEN, WILLIAM, 11, Queen street, and 10, Well court, Chapside, City, printer.

BANKRUPTS.

CALTON, JOHN WILLIAM, Upper George street, Bryanston square, bookseller, June 24, July 18: solicitor, Mr William Williams, 31, Alfred place, Bedford square.

DENSEM, WILLIAM, Bath, Somersetshire, tailor, June 21, July 18: solicitors, Mr W. H. Hall, Bristol, and Messrs Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

GEORGE, JOHN NIMROIDE, 66, Upper Berkeley street, Marylebone, bookseller, June 20, July 15: solicitor, Mr John Kernot, 7, Welbeck street, Cavendish square.

RYAN, JOHN, late of Stockport, Cheshire, now of 194, Strand, newspaper proprietor, June 14, July 11: solicitor, Mr B. W. James, 5, Basinghall street.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, and FAIRBANK, JOHN TERTIUS, Sheffield, builders, June 17, July 8: solicitors, Messrs John Dixon and J. H. Aldham, Sheffield.

SINGLETON, FREDERIC, late of Kingston, Jamaica, but now of Liverpool, merchant, June 16, July 10: solicitors, Mr Whitley, Liverpool, and Mr Gay, Southampton buildings, London.

SLADE, WILLIAM, Bridport, Dorsetshire, boot and shoemaker, June 14, July 19: solicitors, Messrs Temple and Son, Bridport, and Messrs Clowes and Co., Temple, London.

STRIPLING, THOMAS, Colchester, Essex, coach maker, June 14, July 18: solicitors, Mr John Stuck Barnes, Colchester, and Messrs Wire and Child, St Swithin's lane, London.

TATTERSHALL, GEORGE, Noble street, City, hosier, June 13, July 18: solicitors, Messrs Lewis and Lewis, 19, Ely place, Holborn.

WALLER, THOMAS, late of Preston next Faversham, Kent, brewer, June 16, July 15: solicitor, Mr John Young, 20, Token house yard, London.

WHITMORE, JOSEPH, late of Stockport, Cheshire, now of 194, Strand, newspaper proprietor, June 13, July 11: solicitor, Mr W. B. James, 5, Basinghall street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BRYCE, PETER, Port Dundas, Glasgow, victualer, June 13, July 4.

HUNTER, JOHN, Livingstone, Midcalder, wood merchant, June 10, July 8.

HUTTON, WILLIAM, South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire, baker, June 13, July 4.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The news from Ireland at the end of last week caused considerable depression in the price of the stocks, but they have been gradually recovering for the last two or three days, and the news from India has tended to give them additional firmness.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	94½	93½	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Account	94½	93½	—	—	—	—
3 per cents Reduced	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
3½ per cents Reduced	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
New 3½ per cent....	101	101½	101½	—	—	—
Long Annuities ..	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock	179½	178½	178½	179½	179	179½
India Stock	263½	264	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills ..	40pm	47pm	47pm	50pm	53pm	53pm
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	28½
Belgian	102	Peruvian	16
Brazilian	70	Portuguese 5 per cents	—
Buenos Ayres	28	Ditto 3 per cents	29
Columbian	23½	Russian	113½
Danish	85	Spanish Active	20
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	54½	Ditto Passive	5
Ditto 5 per cents	100	Ditto Deferred	10½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	41	London and Brighton ..	31½
Birmingham & Gloucester	56½	London & Croydon/Trunk	10½
Blackwall	4½	London and Greenwich ..	4½
Bristol and Exeter	55½	Ditto New	—
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	27½	Manchester & Birm.	29½
Eastern Counties	9	Manchester and Leeds	79
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	49½	Midland Counties	61
Great North of England ..	—	Ditto Quarter Shares ..	—
Great Western	89½	North Midland	68
Ditto New	65½	Ditto New	—
Ditto Fifths	17	South Eastern and Dover ..	24
London and Birmingham ..	209	South Western	63½
Ditto Quarter Shares	36	Ditto New	—

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, June 5.

There was a very large supply of wheat fresh in during last week, and a fair show of land-carriage samples to-day, with a few foreign cargoes. The trade opened heavily, and sales could not be effected without submitting to a decline of 1s. per qr. Spring corn was dull generally, and scarcely supported prices. There was a good supply of English, Scotch, and Irish oats. The two former descriptions were the turn cheaper, but Irish sold slowly at last Monday's quotations.

One shilling advance was obtained in bonded beans, but the trade has rather retrograded to-day.

Wheat, Red New ..	43 to 48	Malt, Ordinary ..	46 to 52
Fine	48 to 54	Pale	51 to 58
White	44 to 48	Peas, Hog	27 to 29
Fine	48 to 58	Maple	30 to 31
Rye	28 to 30	Boilers	30 to 32
Barley	23 to 28	Beans, Ticks	25 to 27
Malting	28 to 34		

Beans, Pigeon ...	30 to 34	Wheat	20s. 0d
Harrow	27 to 34	Barley	9 0
Oats, Feed	16 to 18	Oats	8 0
Fine	18 to 20	Rye	11 6
Poland	18 to 20	Beans	11 6
Potato	18 to 20	Peas	11 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 2.

Wheat	47s. 9d.	Wheat	46s. 10d.
Barley	27 5	Barley	28 1
Oats	17 11	Oats	17 5
Rye	29 2	Rye	28 10
Beans	27 4	Beans	26 7
Peas	29 10	Peas	28 5

SEEDS.

There was not much doing in the seed market this morning, and little change occurred in quotations. A few samples of canaryseed fresh up from Kent, which were held firmly at former terms.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt
English, sowing ..	50s. to 60s.	English, red	—s. to —
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing ..	40 to 42	Flemish, red	—
Medit. & Odessa ..	40 to 42	Ditto, white	—
Hempseed, small ..	35 to 38	New Hamb., red ..	—
Large	46 to 48	Ditto, white	—
Canary, new	73 to 74	Old Hamb., red ..	—
Extra	75 to 76	Ditto, white	—
Caraway, old	—	French, red	—
New	42 to 44	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English ..	30 to 42	Coriander	10 to 16
Scotch	18 to 40	Old	16 to 20
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per ton
Brown, new	9 to 11	English, new ..	32½ to 37½
White	9 to 10½	Linseed cakes ..	—
Trefoil	18 to 21	English	9½ to 10½
Old	12 to 16	Foreign	5½ to 6½
Tares, new	3 to 4	Rapeseed cakes ..	5½ to 5½

PROVISIONS, LONDON, June 5.

In new Irish butter the transactions have been few, and our last quotations well supported; but towards the close of business

the appearances rather tended downwards. Fresh in great plenty, and cheap. Foreign in slow demand at lower prices—Friesland, 80s. to 82s.; Kiel, 80s. to 82s., if pure grass, 84s.; and Holland, 80s. For singed bacon the demand was better, and sales to a fair extent made, at prices ranging from 31s. to 38s. Bale middles have scarcely varied in price or demand. Tierces have sold more freely. Fresh white rind and mild cured at 35s. to 36s. Hard salted and stale, as in quality, &c., at 31s. to 33s. per cwt. Lard steady in price and demand. Hams in active sale, according to quality and size, at 50s. to 64s. per cwt.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 5.

Since our last week's statement a little alteration has occurred in hops, the market being heavy on Wednesday last, and a decline of full 5s. per cwt having occurred on pockets of last year's growth. Prices, however, are now firm again, having recovered from the depression. The fly is said to have increased in all the hop districts, but time must determine whether this can be taken as correct, since each year brings similar reports. The duty is not backed.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 5.

The beef trade was on the whole steady, and last week's quotations were fully supported. At the close of business a good clearance was effected. There were about twenty very extraordinary fine beasts on offer, which sold at high rates. There was a full average supply of sheep, but with fewer Downs amongst them than for some time past. The mutton trade may be termed steady, and the best old Downs were mostly taken at an advance on last week's currency of 2d. per 8lbs.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	3 0 .. 4 2	Pork	3 0 .. 3 10
Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	347	9,900	368	337
Monday	2,562	31,340	146	318

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 5.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do	2 10 .. 3 0	Mid. ditto	2 10 .. 3 4
Prime large	3 0 .. 3 2	Prime ditto	3 6 .. 3 10
Prime small	3 2 .. 3 4	Veal	3 4 .. 4 4
Large Pork	2 10 .. 3 6	Small Pork	3 8 .. 3 10
Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.		

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, June 5.

The arrivals during the past week consist of the following varieties: viz., from Yorkshire, 975 tons; Scotland, 1235; Devons, 590; Kent and Essex, 50; Jersey and Guernsey, 185; Wisbeach, 75; total, 3110 tons.

York reds	80s. to 100s.	Kent, whites	45s. to 50s.
Scottish ditto	55 .. 70	Guernsey ditto	50 .. 55
Devons	65 .. 75	Wisbech	50 .. 55

COTTON.

There has been a fair demand for American cotton this week, and last week's prices steadily maintained. 2000 American have been taken on speculation, and 700 American and 300 Surat for export. Forwarded into the country unsold during the last month, 2760 American, 90 Pernam, and 40 Surat. The prices declared by the committee of brokers this week for fair cotton are—Bowed 4½d., Mobile 4½d., and Orleans 4½d.

WOOL.

The transactions in wool have been considerable for home consumption, but exceeding slack for exportation; and although a fair clearance of old stock is made, no advance can be obtained, unless very trifling.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 3.—At per load of 36 trusses.			
Cowslow Meadow	60s. to 75s.	New Clover Hay	80s. to 105s.
Red ditto	Old ditto
White old ditto	76 .. 80	Old Straw	44 .. 46
Fine Upland do	82 .. 86	Wheat Straw	46 .. 48

COAL EXCHANGE, June 5.

B. Hetton's, 20s. 3d.; Hetton's, 20s. 3d.; Lambton's, 20s.; Caradoc's, 20s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 258.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

TEA.—The market has a heavy appearance, and there is but little doing. Good ordinary congou are quoted 1s. per pound. About 20,000 packages are declared for sale on Thursday next.

SUGAR.—The refined market was rather firm, but prices have not improved. Standard lumps are 78s. to 78s. 6d., brown grocery 76s. to 77s., best bonded crushed 25s. 9d. to 26s.

TALLOW.—The market is heavy. St. Petersburg yellow candle is 42s. sellers on the spot, and 42s. per cwt buyers for the last three months.

Advertisements.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY ROAD.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1843, the EIGHTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY SERMON, on behalf of this Charity, will be preached by the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, A.M., at JOHN STREET CHAPEL, BEDFORD ROW. The Service to begin at Half-past Six o'clock, precisely.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

The Children will attend on the occasion.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS and Friends of Education will be held, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at FINSBURY CHAPEL, to consider the altered FACTORIES BILL. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

THE SECOND GENERAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will commence its sittings at FREEMANSON'S HALL, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, on TUESDAY, June 13th, 1843.

It is particularly requested that an immediate official notification may be made to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, of the appointment of Delegates to represent anti-slavery and other bodies at this Convention.

Tickets for the admission of Delegates are now ready, and may be had on a personal application at 27, New Broad street, any day between the hours of ten and four.

By order of the Committee,

May 29th, 1843.

JOHN SCOBLE, Secretary.

In a few days will be published, price 2d.,

WHAT DAVID DID: A Reply to the Queen's Letter.

By the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, M.A.,

Perpetual Curate of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, and

late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge.

London: JOHN GREEN, 121, Newgate street.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

Prize Essay. Second Edition. In one handsome volume, 8vo, price only 6s., published at 10s. 6d.,

SCHISM; as Opposed to the Unity of the Church, especially in the Present Times.

"That they all may be one."

By Rev. JOHN HOPKINS, L.L.D., F.R.S., Professor of Philosophy and Logic in University College, London.

London: John Snow, Paternoster row.

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This day is published, and to be continued in Monthly Parts, price One Shilling each, Part I of 5.

THE PEOPLE'S MUSIC BOOK: consisting of Psalm Tunes, Sacred Music, Songs, Duets, Trios, Glees, &c. Principally arranged for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte, by JAMES TURLE, Esq., Organist of Westminster Abbey, and EDWARD TAYLOR, Esq., Gresham Professor of Music.

GEORGE VIRTUE, 26, Ivy lane, London; and sold by all Booksellers.

Just published,

THE VICAR'S LANTERN for JUNE.

CONTENTS.—The Ramsay Papers—Separation of Church and State—Historical Notices of British Nonconformity, No. 4.—Letter to the Vicar of Rochdale—Hereditary Dispositions—Donnybrook in Rochdale—Contest for Churchwardens—Vicar's Observations—The Education Bill—State Churchism—Factory Bill—State Church Rapacity—The Church in Kent, &c., &c.

The VICAR'S LANTERN is published monthly by JESSE HALL, Rochdale; and sold by W. STRANGE, Paternoster row, and all Booksellers. Price 2d. per Number, or 3s. per annum, postage free.

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N.B.—The public should be cautious in ordering Baxter's Portraits, recommended by upwards of Two Hundred Ministers, as there is a common lithograph published in opposition to the Patentee.

In medium 8vo, Third Edition, price 9s., neat cloth,

GESENIUS'S HEBREW GRAMMAR; translated from the Eleventh German Edition, by professor T. J. CONANT. With a Course of Exercises and Hebrew Chrestomathy, by the Translator.

"I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for the copy of 'Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar,' which you have kindly sent me. You have done a good service to the sadly neglected study of Hebrew, by the publication of the work, and I shall have much pleasure in recommending it to the students of this college."

"King's College, London, M. S. ALEXANDER."

Nov., 1840. Now the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem. Dr McCaul presents his compliments to Messrs Ward and Co., and thanks them for a copy of their beautiful and correct edition of Gesenius's Grammar. He hopes that the excellence of the work, proved by the number of editions called for both in Europe and America, will insure them an ample remuneration for the heavy expenses necessarily incurred in producing this beautiful specimen of typography.

"King's College, May 27, 1843."

"The best Hebrew Grammar extant is the work of a German—Gesenius. His Hebrew Grammar and Lexicography present a complete and symmetrical view of the language, and are not less remarkable for comprehensiveness of design than simplicity of execution. The London edition is the most beautiful specimen of Hebrew typography that, probably, has ever appeared in England."—Monthly Chronicle.

"To Dr William Gesenius belongs the distinguished honour of having given quite a new impulse to the thorough and critical study of the Hebrew language. He is unquestionably the first Hebrew scholar now living. The Translator has admirably executed his task; and the typography of the English edition, both in point of accuracy and beauty, is in the highest degree creditable to the publishers, who have brought it out at a price very reasonable, considering the expense incurred by the copious use of oriental type. We cordially recommend the work to all who desire to obtain a fundamental acquaintance with a language in which are written more than two-thirds of the records of divine revelation."—Evangelical Mag.

T. WARD and Co., Paternoster row.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MARKET HARBOROUGH. The Trustees of the above Chapel beg to submit to their Friends and the Public the following statement, with the full belief that it needs no apology.

At the close of last year the old Independent Meeting-house, which had been in existence nearly 200 years, having been examined by two experienced architects, was found to be in so insecure a state, that either several hundred pounds must be expended upon it, or an entire new building erected. The Congregation unanimously determined upon this latter alternative, intending also to place the new erection on the more eligible site heretofore occupied by the house and other buildings belonging to the minister for the time being, all of which were in a state of great decay. The estimated cost of the new erection was £1,800, exclusive of the old materials, and nearly £1,600 was immediately contributed by the Congregation alone, and placed for security in the Harborough Bank. A plan for the new Chapel was then agreed upon, and the whole of the old buildings taken down; when, on the 24th of April, just as the contracts for building were being made, the proceedings were most unexpectedly arrested by the failure of the Bank; by which calamity not only was a loss of more than half the deposit sustained, and the remainder rendered unavailable for a considerable period, but almost every individual subscriber being subjected to severe pecuniary loss from the same cause, the previous intention of raising the necessary funds from the Congregation becomes utterly hopeless.

Besides the Chapel, it was also intended, at no distant time, to erect a Dwelling house for the Minister, instead of the old and dilapidated one taken down.

It is with extreme regret that the Trustees and Subscribers are thus compelled to appeal to the public for assistance, which, however, under their altered circumstances, they do with earnestness and much confidence. Certainly, had the events above referred to not occurred, such appeal would never have been made, and indeed would not have been necessary.

Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. H. TOLLER, Mr HAYGATE, or Mr NUNNERY, Market Harborough.

Market Harborough, May, 1843.

The following Donations are thankfully acknowledged:—

H. F. Coleman, Esq.,	£20 0 0	Mrs Edwards, Northampton	£5 0 0
E. Davenport, Esq.,	10 0 0	Mrs Lomas, ditto	5 0 0
ditto	10 0 0	Mrs Peach, ditto	5 0 0
Mr G. Cooper, Glenn	5 0 0	Rev. E. T. Prust, do	5 0 0
Mr and Mrs Cripps,	6 0 0	Mr Brooks, ditto	5 0 0
Leicester	6 0 0	Mr Perry, ditto	5 0 0
R. Toller, Esq., ditto	10 0 0	John Woolston, Esq.,	30 0 0
Mr T. Nunneley, do	5 0 0	Wellingtonborough	30 0 0
Mr Jos. Nunneley, do	5 0 0	Mr Ward, Grendon	5 0 0
Mrs and the Misses		Mr W. Toller, Kettering	5 0 0
Nunneley, ditto	6 0 0	Mrs Toller, ditto	5 0 0
Rev. J. Smedmore, do	5 0 0	Mrs Munn, ditto	5 0 0
S. Davenport, Esq., do	5 0 0	A Friend, London	5 0 0
Smaller donations at		J. Barclay, Esq., do	10 0 0
Leicester, including		Robert Barclay, Esq.,	5 0 0
congregational collection,		Holloway	5 0 0
per Rev. J. Smedmore	44 14 0	C. Redden, Esq.,	10 0 0
Thos. Scotton, Esq.,	10 0 0	Newport Pagnell	10 0 0
Bitteswell, Esq.,	10 0 0	Rev. — Moseley, Birmingham	5 0 0
T. Grundy, Esq., Northampton	10 0 0	Friends at Nottingham	80 0 0
B. Stevenson, Esq., ditto	5 0 0	Smaller donations	10 0 0
Miss Wilkinson, do	5 0 0	from other places	10 0 0

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A good useful Tea for Economists and large Establishments.	
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We can recommend this as a most serviceable Tea.	
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Genuine Hyson, some years back, would have fetched 7s.	
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